The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 8288.—VOL. L. | TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1864. | PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 9th instant, at Merriwa, the wife of J. S. Johnston, Esq., of a son.

On the 19th instant, at her residence, Campbell-street, Balmain, Mrs. A. J. Delohery, of a daughter.

On the 21st instant, at her residence, Hope-terrace, Glebe Road, Mrs. E. Paddle, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th instant, by special license, at St. James's Church, by the Rev. S. O'Reilly, James, the eldest son of Ralph Palmer, Castlereagh-street, to Martha, eldest daughter of David Sims, of Woolloomooloo.

On the 9th instant, at St. John's Church, Toorak, Melbourne, by the Rev. Walter Fellows, B.A., James Hawkins Butchart, eldest son of Henry Butchart, of Dunnichen, Angus-shire, Scotland, to Margaret Sarah Lupton, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Lupton, of Lloyds, London.

On Wednesday, the 21st instant, by special license, by the Rev. S. Mayne, at Endsleigh, near Orange, the residence of the bride's father, Gilbert King, Esq., of the Bank of New South Wales, to Caroline Maria, daughter of Joseph Moulder, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 11th instant, at his residence, Camperdown, Mr. Thomas Beal, aged 76 years, leaving a sorrowing and affectionate wife to mourn her loss.

On the 19th instant, after a few days' illness, at his residence, Hartley, Michael John Finn. May his soul rest in peace.

On the 20th instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. James Hardman, 27, Kensington-street, Mrs. Margaret Wallace, relict of the late Felix Byrne, aged 52 years. Requiescat in pace.

On the 24th instant, at George-street North, Maria Frances, infant daughter of Robert and Abigail Hilton, aged 6 months.

On the 24th instant, of croup, at the residence of her grandparents, Campbell-street, Catherine, the beloved daughter of George F. Loseby, Narellan, aged 1 year and 11 months.

On the 25th instant, at No. 65, Stanley-street, Ada Louisa, youngest daughter of Mr. James Gray, aged 9 months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND ROUTE TO ENGLAND.—THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship BOMBAY, 1230 tons, 275 horse power, G. C. BURNE, commander, will be dispatched for GALLE, with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on SUNDAY, the 22nd January, 1865, at 9 a.m., touching at MELBOURNE and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Cargo will be received until 5 p.m. on the 19th, and specie and parcels until noon of the 20th.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Lines, apply to

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 22nd December, 1864.

PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, and AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S steamships, performing the POSTAL SERVICE during this and the following month as under:—

OTAGO, 800 tons, W. Smith, commander, will LEAVE OTAGO for SYDNEY .. .. December 29th.
ARRIVING at SYDNEY .. .. January 10th.
LEAVE SYDNEY for NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO .. .. January 15th.
PRINCE ALFRED, 900 tons, H. S. Machin, commander, will LEAVE SYDNEY for AUCKLAND .. January 15th.
LORD ASHLEY, 500 tons, C. Tredwen, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND for SYDNEY .. .. January 1st.
ARRIVING in SYDNEY .. .. January 8th.
PHŒBE, 700 tons, E. Wheeler, commander, will LEAVE MANUKAU .. .. December 28th.
For TARANAKI, NELSON, PICTON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, OTAGO, and BLUFF
LEAVE OTAGO for NELSON .. January 15th.
LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU, with passengers ex Sydney steamer .. .. January 22nd.
AIREDALE, 400 tons, R. H. Ferguson, commander, will LEAVE OTAGO for NELSON, with passengers for Sydney steamer .. .. December 25th.
LEAVE NELSON for TARANAKI and MANUKAU .. .. January 2nd.
ARRIVING at MANUKAU .. .. January 4th.
EGMONT, 550 tons, T. Randall, commander, will LEAVE AUCKLAND January 3rd.
For NAPIER, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.
LEAVE OTAGO for AUCKLAND .. January 20th.
ARRIVING at AUCKLAND .. January 29th.
CLAUD HAMILTON, 800 tons, G. Ponsonby, commander, will LEAVE MELBOURNE .. .. December 31st.
For AUCKLAND, NAPIER, WELLINGTON, and NELSON.
AUCKLAND, 850 tons, J. Hagley, commander, will LEAVE MELBOURNE .. .. January 14th.
For NEW ZEALAND.
TARARUA, 830 tons, — Gardyne, commander
Will ARRIVE .. .. January.

JOHN VINE HALL, General Manager.

Grafton Wharf.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIPS

To MELBOURNE.—CITY OF MELBOURNE, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, WEDNESDAY, at 5.

To HUNTER RIVER.—CAWARRA, TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, at 11; and COLLAROY, THURSDAY MORNING, at 7.

To MANNING RIVER.—SAMSON, 21 hours after arrival.

To BRISBANE.—TELEGRAPH, THIS AFTERNOON, TUESDAY, at 5.

To MARYBOROUGH direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, AFTERNOON, at 4.30.

To ROCKHAMPTON direct. — ALEXANDRA, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 5.

To PIONEER RIVER.—ALEXANDRA will take cargo to be transhipped at ROCKHAMPTON per DIAMANTINA.

To PORT DENISON via GLADSTONE.—JAMES PATERSON, 4th January.

From BRISBANE to ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH and GLADSTONE. — CLARENCE. THIS DAY.

From ROCKHAMPTON to PIONEER RIVER and PORT DENISON.—DIAMANTINA, about 29th instant.

Cargo is now being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

REDUCTION OF FARES TO BRISBANE.—The A. S. N. Company's Steamship TELEGRAPH will leave for BRISBANE, this afternoon, TUESDAY, at 5.

FARES:
Saloon £2 5 0
Steerage 12 6

SAMUEL CLARK, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex street.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The splendid new and powerful steamship LADY YOUNG, W. A. CURPHEY, commander, is now alongside the Company's Wharf, and will be dispatched punctually at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 28th instant, for BRISBANE and IPSWICH, MARYBOROUGH, GLADSTONE, and ROCKHAMPTON.

For further particulars apply to

W. WESTGARTH, Manager.

Q. S. N. Co.'s office, Sussex-street, 22nd December.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—Steam to the HUNTER.—On WEDNESDAY NIGHT, at 11, the PATERSON, to CLARENCE TOWN, via NEWCASTLE. On THURSDAY NIGHT, at 11, the MORPETH.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Offices, foot of Market street.

STEAM to MELBOURNE.—The fast and powerful steamship YOU YANGS, W. H. SMITH, commander, will be dispatched on THURSDAY, at 3 p.m. Passages at reduced rates. LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers. N.B.—Goods landed on Melbourne Wharf without transhipment.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN.—The TASMANIA, CLINCH, commander, from Grafton Wharf, about WEDNESDAY, 4th January.

Saloon, single ticket £8
Ditto, return ticket, available for two voyages .. 13

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

MANLY BEACH STEAMERS. TUESDAY, ST. JOHN'S DAY. The BREADALBANE and PHANTOM, from the Circular Quay, at 10 and 11 a.m., and every hour throughout the day, calling at Woolloomooloo Bay.

FREDERICK KORFF.

FOR LISMORE, RICHMOND RIVER.—The screw steamer THANE, 300 tons, will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock. Freight 20s. per ton. Shippers will please not send goods before TUESDAY MORNING. BROOMFIELD and WHITAKER, Albion Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.—The regular trader MARTHA, H. CAMROUX, master, now receiving cargo, sails on THURSDAY. Apply to the master on board, at the Commercial Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO

WOLLONGONG.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
KIAMA.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
SHOALHAVEN.—Hunter, TO-NIGHT, at 11.
MERIMBULA.—Kiama, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
CLYDE RIVER.—Illalong, on THURSDAY, at noon.
MORUYA.—Illalong, on THURSDAY, at noon.
ULLADULLA.—Kembla, on MONDAY, at noon.
TUROSS RIVER.—Steamer, on MONDAY, 9th instant.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—THREE TIMES DAILY.

These fast steamers ply daily as follows:—
From PHŒNIX WHARF, at 9 a.m., and 1 and 5 p.m.
From PARRAMATTA, at 7 and 11 a.m., and 3 p.m.
On SUNDAY,
SYDNEY, 9 a.m. PARRAMATTA, 4 p.m.
Return tickets, 2s. 6d. cabin—1s. 6d. steerage.
Being only NINEPENCE EACH WAY.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS.—The Illawarra Steam Navigation Company issue tickets at single fares by any of their steamers between Sydney, Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Ulladulla, the Clyde, Moruya, and Merimbula, available between THURSDAY, the 22nd instant, and MONDAY, 9th January,—thus giving excursionists an opportunity of visiting any of these localities at half the usual cost.

E. MANNING, Manager.

FOR MORUYA RIVER.—The ketch NUMBA sails first fair wind. T. M'CAFFREY, Victoria Wharf.

FOR PORT MACQUARIE, HASTINGS RIVER, going up to HURSLEY.—The schooner CARNATION, J. SMITH, Master, on WEDNESDAY EVENING next. O'DOWD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

ONLY VESSEL FOR BRISBANE.—The SPRAY, Captain M'DERMOTT, will commence loading at the Commercial Wharf, on TUESDAY, 27th instant. For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR BRISBANE WHARF direct, from NEWCASTLE.—To sail on the 30th instant.—The favourite trader DON JUAN, J. GRIFFIN, master, has room for light freight if applied for at once to C. KRAMER WALTER, Newcastle; or FROST, KOHLER, and CO., Sydney.

FOR PORT DENISON, with quick despatch.—The clipper three-masted schooner MELANIE, Captain W. ELLIS, having the most of her cargo engaged, will be dispatched first week in January.

For freight apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT DENISON.—To sail 31st December.—The clipper schooner BRITONS' QUEEN, MALCOLM BROWN, master, will sail on SATURDAY, and has room for 30 tons only, and a limited number of passengers.

Immediate application is necessary either to Captain BROWN, Grafton Wharf; or to the agents, LEARMONTH, DICKINSON, and CO., Charlotte-place.

ONLY VESSEL FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—The clipper barque ELLESMERE, R. E. ROBINSON, commander, being under charter, will have immediate despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Albion Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The A1 clipper barque ARMISTICE, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will be quickly dispatched.

For freight or passage apply on board; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL FOR AUCKLAND.—The favourite regular trader NOVELTY, S. S. AUSTIN, commander, is now fast loading, and will clear at the Customs on WEDNESDAY.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—For Light Freight and Passengers.—The A1 clipper schooner MANUKAU, 448 tons register, W. KENSETT, master, will be dispatched from Newcastle, on the 1st January, 1865. Has very superior accommodation for both classes of passengers.

For further information, apply to C. F. STOKES, agent, Bolton-street, Newcastle.

FOR DUNEDIN WHARF, OTAGO.—The smart clipper schooner SARAH PILE, now loading at Campbell's Wharf, and will have quick despatch; has first-class accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers. For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 17, Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—To Sail 31st DECEMBER.—Messrs. Green's splendid ship BLACKWALL, 1000 tons, WILLIAM HARRISON, commander.

For freight or passage apply to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE.—The A1 fast brigantine, CAROLINE, 200 tons, having greater part of her cargo engaged, will have quick dispatch.

For freight or passage apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The clipper schooner FRIENDS, C. COOK, master, is now fast loading at the Grafton Wharf, and having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will meet with quick dispatch. For freight or passage apply on board; or to J. C. W. HINSCH, York-street.

FOR VALPARAISO direct.—To sail on the 20th December.—The remarkably fine, fast-sailing Chilian clipper ship, GRAVINA, 525 tons register, JOHN LAFFRENTZ, commander, has very superior accommodation, and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers proceeding either to the West Coast, Europe, or America, via Panama, or across the Cordilleras.

Apply to W. H. ELDRED, Exchange Buildings.

FOR VALPARAISO.—The new superior fast-sailing clipper barque KADOSH, having superior accommodation for passengers, will sail for the above port on or about the 26th instant.

Immediate application must be made to Captain P. JENKINS, at the Royal Admiral Hotel; or to R. D. MERRILL, 54, Pitt-street.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship RIFLEMAN, 725 tons register, THOMAS NORIE, commander, is now ready to receive cargo, and will have prompt dispatch. Has a full poop and excellent accommodation for first-class passengers at moderate rates.

Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON direct.—To sail on the 15th January, 1865.—The A1 Aberdeen clipper ship COLONIAL EMPIRE, 1305 tons register, JAMES ROSS, commander, having the greater portion of her dead weight ready, will sail as above. Passengers are requested to inspect the superior accommodation of this vessel.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at Circular Quay; or to JACOB L. MONTEFIORE.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINES of PACKETS. Steam from MELBOURNE TO LONDON. The Auxiliary Steam Clipper,

GREAT VICTORIA,

3500 tons, 590 horse-power (indicated), JAMES PRICE, commander (late of the Donald M'Kay), Will be dispatched for London punctually on TUESDAY, the 10th January, 1865.

This magnificent vessel, now on her second voyage to this colony, has been constructed expressly for the Australian passenger trade, and furnished with all the latest improvements.

Her saloon arrangements are perfect, including ladies' boudoir, baths, &c. The state-rooms are large, and exceedingly well ventilated, and furnished with beds, bedding, linen, and every requisite.

Her second cabin is on deck, and is a most comfortable apartment, the berths being roomy, and the ventilation complete; and stewards' attendance is provided.

Her noble passenger decks afford ample accommodation for all classes of passengers unsurpassed by any ocean-going steamer or clipper afloat.

Rates of passage:—

Saloon .... £60 and upwards
(Including all cabin furniture, linen, bedding, &c.)
Second cabin .... £35, on deck.
Third cabin .... £18 and £20.
Steerage .... £16.

For rates of freight and passage-money apply to the agents,

BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Flinders-lane, Melbourne; or to

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 100, Pitt-street Sydney.

BLACK BALL LINE OF CLIPPER SHIPS.—For LONDON direct.

To sail 31st December.
The YOUNG ENGLAND, 1017 tons register, ALEXANDER CLARK, commander.
To sail in all January.
The QUEEN OF THE SOUTH, 1551 tons register, PURVES, commander.
To sail 20th January.
The MONTMORENCY, A1 at Lloyds, 812 tons register, JAMES COOPER, commander.
To sail in all January.
The STORNOWAY, A1 at Lloyds, 527 tons register, T. E. TOMLINS, commander.

These ships are all first-class and have superior accommodation for cabin passengers.

Wool received at Talbot's Stores, Circular Quay.

YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON.—The LA HOGUE, JOHN WILLIAMS, will sail for the above port 12th January, 1865. For passage, 1st and 2nd class; apply on board, or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—DUNCAN DUNBAR, J. S. SWANSON, commander, will sail 10th February, 1865. Apply on board; or to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail 30th December.—For First-class Passengers only, at moderate rates.—The magnificent Thames-built iron clipper ship ROYAL EDWARD, 1508 tons register, A1 22 years, J. SHAW, commander.

SAUNDERS and CO., Lyons'-buildings; or, FREDERICK EBSWORTH, New Pitt-street.

WHITE STAR LINE OF PACKETS FOR LONDON.

To sail from MELBOURNE 1st JANUARY,
The fine clipper ship
ANNIE WILSON,
1191 tons register, A1 at Lloyds,
JOHN DUCKETT, commander.

The saloon accommodations are extensive, and are of a most superior description. The fares are exceedingly moderate, and as every requisite is provided in this class, a very favourable opportunity is thus afforded to intending passengers.

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and ROME, 141, Pitt-street, and 48, William-street, Melbourne.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—To sail on the 31st DECEMBER, the favourite A1 passenger ship ANGLESEY, 1200 tons, EDWARD JONES, commander, has very superior accommodation for all classes of passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon.

RATES FROM MELBOURNE.
First cabin According to accommodation required
Second ditto £30
Third ditto .. .. .. £18 to £20
Steerage (open berths for single men) .. £16

J. B. METCALFE and CO., agents,
9, Bridge-street.

BLACKWALL LINE OF PACKETS.—For LONDON direct.—To sail on the 25th January.—The splendid A1 ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, 1200 tons, C. DINSDALE, commander.

This ship sailed from Melbourne on the 23rd instant, and is expected in Sydney to-morrow.

Wool is being received for her in Marsden's warehouse, and shippers will much oblige by sending their shipments as early as possible, to prevent delay in loading.

The accommodation for passengers is of the highest order, and an experienced surgeon accompanies the ship.

For freight or passage apply to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

SHIP WOOLLOOMOOLOO, for LONDON.—All accounts against this vessel must be rendered in duplicate to the undersigned by noon, on TUESDAY, 27th instant, or they will not be recognised. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., agents.

FRENCH BARQUE REINE.—TENDERS for certain repairs required for the above-named vessel will be received until THURSDAY, 29th instant, at noon, at the French Consul's Office.

Particulars of repairs to be seen every day on board the Reine, Dry Dock; or at the French Consulate.

Consulat de France à Sydney, 24th December.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER, the A1 ship DRIVER, 700 tons register, now at Newcastle. Is admirably adapted for carrying stock.

DIBBS, THORNE, and CO., Custom-house-buildings, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, or CHARTER.—The fine fast-sailing barque MARY AGNES, 450 tons burthen; a first-class cattle ship.

Apply to J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

CHARTERS FOR SHIPS.—THOMAS HALE, 3, Exchange, can offer CHARTERS to China and other Eastern ports. Vessels to load in Sydney and coal put on board at the rate of 100 tons per day, guaranteed.

FOR FREIGHT or Charter, the fast powerful screw steamer NEPTUNE, well adapted for cattle or stock trade. For particulars inquire of Captain KERR, on board, in Cuthbert's dry dock.

FOR SALE, the new Brigantine ANN, of Liverpool—Length, 90 feet 10; Breadth, 22 feet 25; Depth, 10 feet 80. Classed at Lloyd's A1. Register, 135 tons. Carries large cargo on light draught.

WILLIS, MERRY, and CO.

FOR SALE, the fine new powerful Thames-built Steam Tug PRINCE ALFRED. This vessel is on her way to China, but will be sold here if a suitable offer is made. For particulars apply to W. H. ELDRED, Exchange Buildings.

PATENT SLIP, Sussex-street.—TENDERS will be received until MONDAY, January 9th, from parties who may be desirous of accepting a Lease of the Patent Slip, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Towns and Darley. All particulars may be known on application to the undersigned, at the Phœnix Wharf.

E. MANNING.

Sydney, 21st December, 1864.

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Sydney Branch—62, Margaret-street.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Intending assurers will please bear in mind that all polices effected before the 31st December will participate in the profits one year sooner than if taken out after that date.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY Limited. Incorporated under the "Company Statute, 1864."

Head Office, 35 Queen-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, £60,000.
Sydney Branch Office, 22, Bridge-street.

The Company are prepared to take MARINE RISKS on every description of insurable interest at current rates. LOSSES payable at the option of the assured, either in Sydney, in Melbourne, or at any of the agencies of the Company in Great Britain or the colonies.

G. H. HOWELL, Secretary.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Chief Office, 35, Cornhill, London.
Capital, £1,000,000.

The undersigned are authorised to issue POLICIES at the LOWEST CURRENT RATES of PREMIUMS, the claims on which can be made payable in the Colonies, or at Ports in Europe, India, or China.

DE PASS, BROTHERS, and CO.,
Agents for Australia and New Zealand.
W. H. MACKENZIE, Junior.
New Pitt-street Sydney.

QUEENSLAND STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Special General MEETING of the shareholders in the Queensland Steam Navigation Company will be held, and the same is hereby convened, for MONDAY, the 9th January next, at noon, in the office of the Company, at Brisbane, for the purpose of passing a resolution, altering clause 67 of the Deed of Settlement, by the elision of the words (two-thirds of) or of expunging the said clause from the Deed.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. WESTGARTH, Manager and Secretary.
Q. S. N. Co.'S Office, Sydney, December 22nd, 1864.

EXCURSION, THIS DAY, St. John's Day, to Middle Harbour, from Circular Quay, at 10 and half-past 11, and Balmain at half-past 9. Steamer, VESTA. Adults 2s. 6d., children 1s.

MASONIC.—Provincial Grand Lodge, I. C.—St. John's DAY MEETING.—The Officers and Members are requested to attend a Meeting, at the Masonic Hall, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock p.m.

JOHN ALLAN, Acting P. G. Secretary.

MASONIC.—LODGE of AUSTRALIA, No. 390, late 548.—The Officers and Brethren of the above Lodge are requested to assemble at the Hall, THIS (St. John's) DAY, at High Twelve, noon, to instal the Master and Officers for the ensuing year. By order of the W. M. C. BEAVER, Secretary.

MASONIC.—The MONTHLY CONVOCATION of MARK MASTER'S LODGE, No. 25, E. C., will be held at the Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th instant, at 7 o'clock.

S. BENNETT, W.M.

ORIGINAL TRAVELLERS' HOME LODGE, No. 731, G. U. O. of ODD FELLOWS.—Members of the above are hereby informed that the MEETING is POSTPONED to MONDAY, January 9th, 1865.

JOHN W. WYNNE, N.G.

MR. W. CLARK'S Quadrille Assembly, THIS EVENING, Tuesday, 103, Elizabeth-street, near King-st.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—Mr. W. CLARK respectfully informs his pupils and friends that a GRAND PICNIC will take place on the picturesque banks of the Hawkesbury, at Windsor, on the above day. Tickets, including rail and refreshments, ladies, 10s.; gentlemen, 15s. Early application is requested to Mr. W. CLARK, 103 Elizabeth-street.

NEW YEAR'S BALL.—Mr. J. CLARK begs to announce that his ANNUAL NEW YEAR'S BALL will take place at his Assembly Rooms (Colonnade), Elizabeth-street North, on MONDAY, January 2, 1865.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

CHARLES HOLT, Seaman, who left England about April, 1863, and resided afterwards in Sydney, letters await him at ALEXANDER PATERSON'S, Ship Inn, North Brisbane, Queensland.

WANTED TO HEAR from the undermentioned, who were some time since living in the Burnett and Wide Bay districts, Queensland:—GEORGE FERRIS, Boonara; R. F. ALLWOOD, Gayndah; ALBERT BLACK; E. HAMMOND (C. P. S.), Tyroom. J. E. BROWN, Maryborough, December 20th, 1864.

RECOGNITION of FRIENDS IN HEAVEN.—Congregational Church, Newtown. — The Rev. JOHN GRAHAM, at the request of several friends, has consented to re-deliver his LECTURE THIS DAY, December 27th. The chair will be taken at half-past seven o'clock.

Tickets for admission One Shilling each, may be had of Messrs. Harrison, Stiles, and Mills, Newtown; and also of Messrs. Goold and Maddocks, Sydney.

The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of South Sea Missions.

CHALMERS CHURCH, Cleveland Paddock.—The Rev. Dr. STEEL will deliver the first of a series of LECTURES, in the above Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th instant, at half-past seven o'clock. Subject: "The Missions of the Bible in the World," illustrated by large diagrams. A collection will be made at the close on behalf of the Funds of the Church.

CONSECRATION OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH WATSON'S BAY.

TUESDAY, 27th December.

The steamer PHANTOM will leave the Circular Quay at 10 a.m.; Woolloomooloo quarter-past 10; and Mr. Malcolm's Wharf, Darling Point, at half-past 10. Will reach Watson's Bay at 11, and thence proceed to Manly Beach.

FREDERICK KORFF.

MANLY BEACH BAZAAR.—A Bazaar, in aid of St. Matthew's (Church of England) will, D. V., be held at Manly Beach on the 30th and 31st days of this month, and the 2nd of January, 1865, under the patronage of

His Excellency Sir JOHN YOUNG
and
Lady YOUNG,

who have kindly signified their intention of honouring the Bazaar with their presence.

WINDSOR SCHOOL OF ARTS BAZAAR.—A Bazaar will be held on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, the 29th, 30th, and 31st December, when a large quantity of useful and fancy articles will be exhibited for sale. The following ladies will hold stalls:—Mrs Day, Mrs. Walker, Miss Hutchinson, Miss Ascough, and Miss L. Ascough.

Doors open from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m.

Admission by ticket: Adults, 6d.; children under 12, 3d.

JOSEPH H. WATKIN, hon sec.

ELECTORAL LISTS, 1865 and 1866.—An Adjourned MEETING of Justices will be held at this Police Office, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of December instant, at noon, for the purpose of receiving applications for the collection of the Electoral Lists within the Police District of Sydney for the years 1865 and 1866.

Applications will be received at this office up to four o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, the 27th instant, and must be sent in separately for each of the Electoral Districts or parts of the Electoral Districts as hereunder mentioned, viz.:

EAST SYDNEY.—For Bourke Ward,
Macquarie Ward,
Cook Ward,
Fitzroy Ward.
WEST SYDNEY.—For Phillip Ward,
Denison Ward,
Brisbane Ward,
Gipps Ward.
CANTERBURY.
PADDINGTON.
THE GLEBE.
NEWTOWN.
ST. LEONARDS.

Applicants will be required to attend here on the day for considering the applications.

By order,
W. D. MEARES, C.P.S.

Central Police Office, Sydney, 19th December, 1864.

NOTICE TO JUSTICES.—The attendance of the Justices of the District of Sydney is requested at the Adjourned MEETING to be held here on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at noon, for the purpose of appointing Collectors of the Electoral Lists for 1865 and 1866.

By order,
W. D. MEARES, C.P.S.

Central Police Office, 19th December, 1864.

SYDNEY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY. — Extra CONCERT, in aid of the funds for the repairs of St. James's Schoolhouse, Castlereagh-street. The committee of the Philharmonic Society have great pleasure in announcing an Extra Concert, in aid of the above excellent institution, to be given in the Masonic Hall on THURSDAY, the 29th instant. The performance will consist of Handel's oratorio,

THE MESSIAH,

which will be performed by the full strength of the society.

The committee solicit the co-operation of the parishioners and general public in furtherance of their views.

Tickets, 2s. 6d. each; may be obtained from Mr. W. H. Aldis, 275, George-street, and Messrs. Wilkie, Elvy, and Co., Moss, Anderson, Reading and Wellbank, Maddock Moffitt, J. Moore, and B. Mountcastle.

JOHN W. WEEKES, hon. sec.

SCOTTISH MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Miscellaneous Concert. (The second part of the programme will be made up entirely of Scottish music, both vocal and instrumental.) To be held at the Temperance Hall, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING, 2nd January, 1865. Reserved seats, 3s.; front ditto, 2s.; body of the hall, 1s. Tickets can be had from Sherriff and Downing, and J. Mailer, George-street; the School of Arts, and W. King, Pitt-street. The principal parts will be sustained by Miss James, soprano, lady amateur; Mrs. Caldwell, pianist; Mr. Hodge, clarionet; Mr. G. F. Jackson, tenor, gentleman amateur; basso, a gentleman amateur. The four-part music will be performed by a musical choir, with pianoforte accompaniment. Mr. P. M'Cormick, conductor. Mr. W. King, pianoforte-maker has kindly lent a grand, by Broadwood and Sons, for this occasion. For programme, see future advertisement. Rehearsal of chorus THIS EVENING at half-past 7 o'clock at the School of Arts' class-room.

A PUBLIC BANQUET in honour of the return of JAMES MACARTHUR, Esq., will be held at Camden, on WEDNESDAY, 28th December, 1864.

THOMAS BARKER, Esq., of Maryland, will preside.

Dinner at 1 p.m.

Tickets, 5s each, may be had of Mr. J. J. Moore, bookseller, George-street, or of the undersigned.

J. P. OLLIS, hon. secretary, Camden.

SCHOOL OF ARTS

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, 27th December.
CHRISTMAS WEEK, CHRISTMAS WEEK,
CHRISTMAS BOXES. CHRISTMAS BOXES.
Grand Entertainment of the Dioramas of the
AMERICAN WAR.
Exhibiting all the Great
BATTLES
Bombardments, Sieges, Reviews, and Naval Engagements, connected with the present
GREAT CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

The booming of the cannon and din of the battle field fall upon the ear, and the desperate charges of the advancing armies are seen and heard, the whole produced with STARTLING DIORAMIC EFFECT.

Also

THE VOYAGE TO EUROPE

and European Scenery. Concluding with a modelled representation of the

GREAT NAVAL ENGAGEMENT

between the iron-clad vessels Merrimac and Monitor, with the sinking and burning of the frigates Cumberland and Congress.

The inexhaustible
ADVERTISING TABLE

covered with elegant, costly, and useful presents, consisting of gold watches, tea services, poems, marble statuary, writing desks, albums, lockets, bracelets, work-boxes, and any amount of other free gifts.

All given free of charge every evening.

Doors open at 7.30, curtain rises at 8 o'clock

Reserved seats, 3s.; Hall, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Children half-price to floor of hall only.

J. W. HUNTER, Musical Director.
CRESSY and AYERS, Proprietors.

NEW LYCEUM THEATRE.—Manager............ Mr. J. L. BYERS.

Glorious success of the New Theatre.
This (TUESDAY) Evening, December 27.
Pit, One Shilling.

Mr. J. H. ALLEN will appear in his immense impersonation of

NICK OF THE WOODS,

written by Miss L. Medina.

Nick of the Woods .... Mr. J. H. Allen
Captain Ralph Stackpole...................... J. L. Byers
Telie Doe .... Miss Julia Hudson
Edith Forester .... Mrs Charles Jones

supported by a full and efficient corps dramatique.

PANTOMIME IN OLD IRELAND.

Concluding with

BRIGAND'S CAPTURE

Dress circle, 4s.; side boxes and promenade, 2s.

Doors open at half-past 7; performances to commence at 8.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. J. SIMMONDS. Stage Manager, Mr. L. M'Gowan.

TUESDAY, December 27, and every evening until further notice, will be produced, the new local

GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,

with all the most gorgeous scenery, mechanical effects, new stage arrangements, costumes, music, parodies, paraphernalia, with old favourites and new pantomime talent, engaged expressly for this occasion, forming a completeness of holiday attraction, promising to outvie all previous productions, entitled

HIGH-LOW-JACK-GAME; or
HARLEQUIN PRINCE DIAMOND! and
THE FAIRY PEARL,
With a GRAND LAST SCENE,

never surpassed in the colony—painted by Mr. Wilson, designed by Mr. John Renno—entitled

GLADE OF FERNS.

The whole of the magnificent scenery from the pencil of Mr. Wilson, assisted by Mr. Setright, &c.

The new stage effects, machinery, &c., by Mr. John Renno, Mr. Cooper, and numerous assistants.

For the music, a few stray (h)airs have been selected from the head of Mr. John Hall, and he himself has arranged them for an admirable band.

The picturesque and characteristic costumes by Mrs. Jager and a host of talent.

The whole of the properties have been under the entire direction of Herr Cushia, assisted by Mr. Kelly, &c.

Shy Cards.

Gaul alias Gold—possessing extraordinary powers, but in this case not up to the required standard.. Mr. C Miran

Amalgam—(his Jackall)—an amalgamation of sprite, spirit, and spout .... Mr. Hogan

Yellow boy—generally a scarce article, but in the present instance, "all there" when wanted ...... Mr. Flynn.

Attendant Nuggets—whose position in this affair is very nug-atory...... Messrs. Quartz, Mica, Pipeclay, Rock, and Gravel.

Rum Cards.

K'eber, alias Jack Club—a knave, playing a very dirty game, in the course of which he will drop a few notes, and lose his suit.................. Mr. L. M'Gowan

Spadroon, alias Jack Spade—another, his friend, who often trumps his partner's trick, and being brought to his knees, loses the game on all fours.. Mr. Jerry Blossom

Doubtful Cards.

Trifles, King of Clubs, a despotic tyrant of the Conventional school, who interrupts a faction fight in a pattern style, to accomplish which he must have risen by peep o'day.............. Mr. J. H. Vinson

Clubs, his Queen, frequently called out of her name, a dreadful Bella, on whose arrival we shall have a squall.............................. Mrs. Moore

Trump Cards.

Adamant, Prince Diamond, a jewel of a man, a gem of the first water, a brilliant fellow with a difficult game to play, but game to face it in every way........................ Miss Kate Ward

Verticordia, Queen of Hearts, the fair lady the gipsy at Fairlop Fair always speaks of, heartily attached to Adamant .... Miss Williams

Pencatina, the Fairy Pearl, a Pearl of Fairies beyond all price, consequently not to be bought, protector of the lovers, and the person who brings all to a satisfactory conclusion .... Mrs. L. M'Gowan

Coraline, her attendant—no relation to Crinoline, but will prove herself C (h) oral in the progress of events.... Miss Montague.

Cheadan, Jack of Hearts—a hearty good fellow when you need'un, the Queen's Esq.... Mr Thomas

Chefs, Jack of Diamonds—the Prince's Squire, a jewel of a man.... Mr. Lyons.

Cards of all suits, Fairies, &c

Programme of Scenery and Incidents

Scene 1—Golden Gutter in Nuggety Gully. The Low Game—Aunt Sally—The High Game—King Gaul—Jack Club will make game of Gold—Mighty Gold and following the popular taste go in for a Great Sensation to work a Perfect Cure.

Scene 2—Lake of Pearls—Chorus of Fairies—When Moonlight is Dancing—Pixies Land—The Fairy Pentadina rises from the Lake on and comes out of her shell—The Prince of Diamonds and his Queen of Hearts makes a run upon a bank (not the colonial)—an old chum's advice to a new tune—Breakdown—it is hoped not in public opinion.

Duet........................ Adamant and Pentadina

Scene 3—Exterior of the Castle of Cards—High, Low, Jack, Game—Novel mode of Mounting Guard—The Game of Foot, and Adamant holding all the honours.

Song.. Adamant

The Knaves turn up—Two for their heels—Othello slightly altered—Grand Imposing Scene—Triangular Duello in the Dark—After which the audience are enlightened as to what is to take place—Sensation Tableau and Chorus.

Scene 4—Dungeon underneath the Castle—A great sensation will be produced in this scene by the production of the Identical Padlock—Klubber turns the corner, and thinking he has won the game with his Knavish Friend, goes in for a reminiscence of Billy Patterson.

Scene 5.—Song .... Pentadina—Pentadine and her Fays in Council, and in which occupation they will be found au fait—Protection of the Lovers—The Demon Gold—High, Low, Jack, not Game.

TRANSFORMATION.

Double set of Pantomimists.

Harlequins .... Signor Bellini and Walter Cassell
Columbines .... Miss Montague and Miss K. Murphy
Clowns .... Jerry Blossom and Master William Renno
Pantaloons .... Messrs. Morrison and M. Flynn

Here we are—Off we go—How are you to-morrow—A merry Christmas and a happy new year.

Harlequinade.

Scene 1—Photographic Rooms, George-street.
W. Renno and Morrison.

Waltz .... Miss Kate Murphy and Walter Cassell

Here we come—A pail affair—Learn your letters—Now then brush up—A skull'en—Here's a heart that can't feel for another—Sausages got in a string—A dogmatic understanding—Slippery time—Don't you wish you could—Look out—Love in a bandbox—Rush, rush—Helter, skelter.

Scene 2—Wheat Sheaf Inn and well-known Tailoring Establishment, King-street.
Jerry Blossom and M. Flynn.

Pas de Deux ...... Miss Montague and Signor Bellini

Here's a row—A fall in eggs—Here a lobster—How to lay eggs—Blue men—A drop too much—Clown turns tinker—Look before you leap—Leap before you look—How's your poodle—Black and white—A flowery affair—I'm "collar'd"—One coat between two—A scrimmage—A scamper—A row—A rumpus—On we go to

Scene 3.—Bedroom in Model Lodging House.
[W. Renno and Morrison.]

American Prize Jig .... Walter Cassell.

A baby show—a regular fix—model lodgers—ironing done here—what's the news—an explosive matter—don't be shirty—a clothes horse—a downy bed—killing no murder—the haunted chamber—a stair-case and a case of going up—a wash-and basin—fire, fire, fire—the alert—the alarm—now then for

Scene 4.—Music Shop and Restaurant.
[Jerry Blossom and M. Flynn]

Highland Fling...... Miss Montague and Signor Bellini.

Music hath charms—what a snaper—dont you wish you may get it?—look out, here's somebody got nobody—how's your poor feet—jump, not a la Bartine—throw physic to the dogs—kill or cure—your a perfect reptile—look out for squalls and hurry-i-canes.

Scene 5.—A Well-known Street.
[Jerry Blossom and M. Flynn

Nautical Hornpipe .... Signor Bellini
(In character.)

The Open-Air-Sky-High Circus—Daring feats—Tumbler and tumbling—Take a card—A political game—Two to one on t'other.

Comic song—"A Military Mill".......... Jerry Blossom

Scene 6.—Wash Houses.
(W. Renno and Morrison.)

Clog lilt.............................. Walter Cassell

Corked-shanks bottle—As stiff as starch—The very cold water cure—Vote for clown and cheap soap—Right through the subject—Jolly nose, jolly nose—Very badly, head—Don't get us in a line—A dreadful matter—Let's have a duck—I'm oh—A blue bottle caught—A perfect storm.

Scene 7.—Hustings and Baker's Shop.
Jerry Blossom and M. Flynn.

Tarantella............ Miss Montague and Signor Bellini

A dreadful commotion—A new candidate—A perfect blossom—Clowns—Constituency the head of the poll and the bottom—New inexhaustible gun—A real old shot—All hot—Long range—Two heads better than none—Trooper ranging—A fearful row—Fun, a general battle and no victory.

Scene 8.—Butcher's Shop and Writing Academy.
2 Clowns, 2 Pantaloons, 2 Harlequins, 2 Columbines.

Hornpipe .... Walter Cassell

Here we come—Look out—A rise in meat—That's no chop—Twelve easy lessons—It's all "write"—A last scramble and charge to

Scene 9.—The Regions of Despair—The Battle is over and victory gained. Away to the Glade of Ferns.

The performance will commence with the comic drama, in one act, by J. M. Morton, Esq., entitled

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

Don Manuel, husband of the Princess Regent, and Colonel of her Guards .... Mr. Joseph Rayner
Don Scipio de Pompolino .... Mr. Lachlan M'Gowan
Don Lopez Avila .... Mr. Charles Miran
Donna Francesca, Princess Regent of Portugal .... Miss Kate Ward
Donna Blanch de Tavora .... Miss Montague
Scene................... Spain.

GRAND DAY PERFORMANCE EACH SATURDAY.

In consequence of the great expense of the pantomime, the prices will be as follows:—Dress circle, 5s., stalls, 3s; pit, 2s; upper circle, 1s 6d; gallery, 1s. Half-price to children ten years of age, accompanied by their parents, to dress circle, stalls, and pit.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. James Simmonds.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the
GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

THIS EVENING, Tuesday, December 27th, and every evening until further notice,

The Grand Christmas Pantomime of

HARLEQUIN KING GANDER AND MOTHER GOOSE,
and the
THREE PRINCESSES IN THE TOWER;
or the
MAGIC GLASS DISTAFFS.

With new and magnificent scenery, by Mr. Wilson and assistants.

The wonderful new mechanical and magical effects by Mr. John Renno and assistants.

Splendid properties and tricks manufactured by Herr Cushia, assisted by Messrs. Morrison and Little.

Superb Costumes, by Madame Jager and Assistants.

New Overture and Incidental Music, arranged by Mons. Charles Eigenschenck.

The whole produced under the direction and management of Mr. Harry Jackson.

Gander, the stupendous............ Mr. R. A. Anterorum
Semper Agocestur...................... Mr. G. H. Rogers
Princess Jaelfonne.... } his three { ..Miss Louise Arnot
Princess Babillardo .. } daughters { ......Mrs. Crosby
Princess Finetta .... } { Miss Annie Lockhart
The Count of Tower and Taxes (Prime Minister—Grand Chamberlain) .... Mr. J. J. Welsh
Block, Stock, Clock, and Hock (State Councillors) .... Messrs. Selwyn, Stanley, Lloyd, and Page
Echarp, State page .... Miss Buckland
Horn, a messenger .... Miss Murphy
Prince Richcraft, son of Tograms, King of Nomark .... Mr. Harry Jackson
Prince Belovori, son of Tograms, King of Nomark.................................. Mr. Joyce
Wolf and Worm, creatures of Richcraft .... Messrs. Hasker and Daniels
Stab, Grab, Knab, and Dab (Free Companions in the pay of Richcraft) ...... Messrs. James, Campbell, Jeffens, and Richmond
Mother Goose (Protector of the Royal House of Gander) .... Mrs. Wood

Guards, Courtiers, Ladies in Waiting

Programme of Scenery and Incidents.—Council Chamber in the Royal Castle of Gandersholm (localised by Mr. G. R. Morton), Exterior of the Round Tower of Goslingborg, Terrace Garden on the top of the Tower, Old Hall of Judgment and Oubliette in the Vaults of the Tower; the exterior of the Tower; Summit of the Rockeanblackenfels, overhanging the Brockenschambel (sunrise); the Gardens of Gandersholm, Chamber in the Castle.

GRAND TRASFORMATION SCENE!

The Ocean Home of the Coral Nymphs, or Valley of Glittering Shells.

Clown.................................. Mr. Harry Jackson
Pantaloon.................................. Mr. Hasker
Harlequin.................................. Mr. E. M'Lean
Columbine.......................... Miss Louise Arnot.

FUN! FUN! FUN! OLD CHRISTMAS SPORTS.

Scene 1.—MONSTER CLOTHING HALL ESTABLISHMENT and well-known BARBER'S SHOP.—Scotch dance, Harlequin and Columbine. How the clown makes love—mops and brooms—the policeman's duty—who stole the mutton—pigs versus babies—exchange no robbery—light clothing—a useful crinoline—head of the poll—light headed—a cheap coat—split the difference—present from Russia—distribution of goods—the devil among the tailors.

The Flying Man a la Bartine!

Gone for change of air—General scrimmage—Scene 3—Barber's Room and Patent Brushing Machine.

Bailey Clog Dance ...... Harlequin and Columbine.

The age of paper—Swell out of luck—Labour in vain—How to brush niggers white—Hopalongshowhowlingfat from China—Bairon and bair off—Live bears' grease—How the Pantaloon gets up in the world—Duty off glass—Going in for a smash.

Scene 3.—BUSH, NEAR BATHURST.

Spanish Waltz .... Harlequin and Columbine.

Solo on the Penny Trumpet .... Clown.

Bushranging made easy—knocking down and sticking up—the Arabian horses—invisible blue, or where's the police?—the wedding cake—Ben Hall (don't make a hand—old and young—the robbery a la Claude Duval—look out for snakes—mail bags and political game of cards—investment in the stocks—Roach and Pottinger—the wrong men in the right place.

Scene 4.—Butchers and Bakers.

Double Hornpipe .... Harlequin and Columbine.

Clown and Pantaloon turned bakers—pies—Hot Codlings, Clown—sausages and poodles—how to grow a leg of mutton—boiled lobsters—everything in a stew—block ornaments—an Australian native—the infant wonder.

Juvenile Clown.............. Young Harry Jackson.

who will go through his astonishing imitations, impersonations, and delineations, and dance his Nigger Jig!

The milliner and the clown at his tricks—Comic Pas Seul.

Clown—dead and alive—unlock the lands.

Scene 5.—Nursery, in the House of Mr. Squallembrat.

Mazurka .... Harlequin and Columbine

Nursing made easy—magic sheets—quiet lodgings—is your name Walker?—a week's board cheap—Chamber Diabolique, or a time with Professor Pepper's Ghost—horror, horror.

Scene 6.—Mysteries of the Moon; or, Life in the Clouds! Producing most marvellous effects never before attempted here.

Irish Jig .... Harlequin and Columbine

Realms of Darkness and Court of Fairy Land.—The Home of Pantomime and Halls of Revolving Light.

The performances will commence with the admired Comedietta of

DELICATE GROUND.

Dress Circle, 5s.; Stalls, 3s.; Pit, 2s.; Upper Circle, 1s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s.

Children under ten years of age, half-price to Dress Circle, Stalls and Pit.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—NOTICE.—In consequence of the lateness of the hour of the drawing for the

PRESENTATION GIFTS

in the Flood Relief Fund Bazaar, the winning numbers could not be advertised till THIS MORNING (Tuesday).

The following are the winning numbers, viz.:—The first, or nugget, number, which was called was 8461; the second number up was 13,146; the third was 11,274. The remaining ninety-eight numbers were as follows:—9576, 11,251, 13,034, 382, 2787, 2854, 5135, 6309, 4369, 14,180, 956, 12,362, 1456, 11,849, 13,180, 7853, 2845, 3812, 1298, 2940, 9918, 13,981, 11,077, 8692, 14,631, 5311, 4193, 1912, 6613, 7734, 6173, 8081, 12,961, 2720, 1854, 1165, 6429, 1914, 736, 8323, 7641, 5662, 13,166, 6471, 7461, 6901, 13,751, 2618, 14,182, 5723, 3581, 10,685, 1890, 3745, 9570, 4689, 12,396, 8298, 2072, 8099, 11,066, 14,102, 8297, 3476, 8968, 7159, 7188, 5242, 11,792, 14,642, 9797, 6699, 10,406, 13,475, 14,043, 5680, 12,283, 14,766, 8125, 4943, 9205, 11,900, 8208, 5361, 10,158, 29, 10,400, 12,134, 3083, 13,499, 14,142, 2706, 8646, 12,918, 13,041, 11,661, 4740, 9333.

THE GENTLEMAN who gave a FIVE POUND NOTE instead of ONE, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, can have it by applying to Mr. DWYER, Box Office Money Taker. December 26.

NEWCASTLE REGATTA.—To take place on the 2nd January, 1865.—ENTRANCES to be made on or before FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at 10 p.m., at the Australian Hotel, when they will finally close.

Parties resident in Sydney, or elsewhere, desirous of entering boats, can do so in the usual way, by addressing, under cover, to the honorary secretary.

CLARENCE H. HANNELL, hon. sec.

Newcastle, December 21.

For programme, &c., see HERALD of 17th instant; NEWCASTLE TELEGRAPH of same date; and NEWCASTLE CHRONICLE of 7th instant.

HUNTER'S HILL AMATEUR REGATTA, January 2nd, 1865.—Entrances will be received at Punch and M'Grath's, City Wine Vaults, on THURSDAY, 29th instant, at 4 p.m. C. E. JEANNERET, hon. secretary.

RACES will take place on January 2nd, 1865, at JOHN CONLAN'S, Cross Roads, near Liverpool.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.—GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND WINDSOR AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued on the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 27th instant, at a Single Fare for the Double Journey, at and to all stations available for return, until Tuesday Evening, the 27th instant.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works—Railway Branch.
Sydney, 19th December, 1864.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS. — GREAT SOUTHERN and WESTERN RAILWAYS, 26th and 27th December, 1864.

PARRAMATTA RACES.

Trains will leave Sydney for Parramatta as under, viz.—Leave Sydney at 6.30 a.m., returning from Parramatta at 11.15 a.m.

"	"	9.0 a.m.	"	"	2.0 p.m.
"	"	10.15 a.m.	"	"	3.0 p.m.
"	"	11.0 a.m.	"	"	5.27 p.m.
"	"	12.0 noon	"	"	8.0 p.m.
"	"	2.0 p.m.			

Fares to Parramatta and back:—1st class, 3s. 6d.; 2nd class, 2s.; and available for return until Tuesday evening, December 27th.

JOHN RAE, Commissioner for Railways.
Department of Public Works, Railway Branch,
Sydney, 19th December, 1864.

REPRESENTATION OF MANARO.

(*Abridged from the Manaro Mercury, December 23rd.*)

THE NOMINATION.

A MEETING of the electors of the Pastoral District of Manaro was held on Saturday, the 17th instant, at the Court-house, Cooma, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the representation of this electorate in the new Parliament. There was a large attendance.

Precisely at twelve o'clock Mr. Alexander Hamilton, the returning-officer, assumed his position as chairman, and having stated the circumstances under which he had called them together, and read the writ, he called upon the proposers of the different candidates to nominate each of them in the order in which he had come before the public.

Mr. Boucher proposed Mr. Grahame as a fit and proper person to represent Manaro in the New South Wales Parliament. Mr. James Hain said he had known Mr. Grahame for many years as a just and honest man, and he had much pleasure in seconding his nomination.

Mr. A. Ryrie, of Micalago, proposed Mr. William Adams Brodribb as a fit and proper person to represent this electorate in the new Parliament. Mr. James Litchfield, of Myall, seconded the nomination.

Mr. Alexander Montague proposed the Honorable James Martin as a fit and proper person to be returned to Parliament to represent the electorate of Manaro. Mr. Joseph Ward, senior, seconded the nomination.

The Returning-officer then called upon,

Mr. William Grahame, who came forward, and was greeted with hearty cheers. He said he would not detain them long, as he was sure they did not want him. He could assure them that he had only consented to come forward to seek election because he found no one else in the field, and he was not disposed to allow the seat to go a begging. Rather than it should be said that Manaro could not find a person to accept its representation he had given his friends permission to place his name before the public as a candidate. To him it was of little moment whether they elected or rejected him. If defeated he could cheerfully return to his home and attend to his own private affairs. He would also make a distinct and clear promise now, that, in the event of his becoming their representative, if a majority of those who sent him to the Assembly at any time deemed him unworthy to hold the position of member for Manaro, they had only to send down to him a memorandum requesting him to resign, and he would immediately do so. As he was a resident in the district he promised at the close of each session he would make a point of meeting his constituents, for the purpose of giving an account of his stewardship. He would join no factious party in the Assembly, neither would he consent to blindly support Mr. Cowper or whoever might have the direction of the Government. He looked upon it as a necessity that a strong opposition should always exist in the House, and as things at present stood, it seemed probable that Mr. Cowper's party would be stronger than ever they had yet been, and nothing but the grossest corruption could be expected if the hands of the Opposition were not strengthened. If returned, he would go down and do his best for the interests of his constituents. He disapproved of long speeches. As to the Land Bill, he believed it required amendment, but he would not consent to allow it to be tinkered. He wished that any free selector, who thought proper to do so, might be allowed to pay up the balance of his purchase money whenever he liked, and then he could obtain his title, and hold all the rights of both landlord and tenant. He thought the Government should be called upon to peg off every selector's pre-emptive right, and thus define his boundary at once, and that he should have the right to impound off the pre-emptive grazing land as well as off his conditional purchase. He would prevent the taking up of land by agents. None but those who intended to settle down upon the land should be allowed to select. In cases of forfeiture for non-improvement, he was in favour of declaring the land open for re-selection in three months from time of forfeiture; and if not taken up, it should be offered at auction in twelve months time, and any balance arising should go into the Treasury chest. He was anxious to see the selectors placed on the footing of freeholders, and with that view would allow them to pay the whole of the purchase money at any time, and give them the title-deeds of the land. He had three stations on Manaro, and there were selectors residing upon each of them, but they never disagreed with him, nor did he give them any annoyance or wish to see them removed. He was anxious, in fact, in fact, to encourage them. (Loud cheers.) He was in favour of State pay for the clergy and for the schoolmasters. He wished to see a stand made for the revival of Sir Richard Bourke's Act, so far as it applied to the distant interior. In Sydney and some other large towns they say they don't want State aid, so let them go without, but let them assist in paying ministers of religion for the scattered population of the bush. He was equally anxious to see good schoolmasters appointed and well paid. The extension of railways and telegraphs he would support, and he had no doubt that at no distant day a branch line of railway might be carried to Queanbeyan, and that it was even possible that the iron horse might yet be seen coming over the hill into Cooma township. He was totally opposed to the further dismemberment of New South Wales by annexing Riverina to Victoria, or by creating a separate and independent colony. He compared New South Wales, as at present constituted, to a fine plump fowl, which some parties were desirous of crippling by cutting off its wings—detaching the Clarence and Richmond districts on one side, and the Riverine country on the other, and so maiming the bird that it was left to hop along on two legs, entirely bereft of its wings. Mr. Grahame concluded a very humorous address, by saying that he came here when no other person was in the field, just to save the district from the disgrace of having the seat going begging. If they threw him over the bridge, he could take his defeat good humouredly. Mr. Grahame (who was repeatedly interrupted by bursts of applause, and peals of laughter at various witty remarks with which he interspersed his address), resumed his seat amid loud cheers.

Mr. Brodribb next came forward. Since he had entered upon this contest, he had done all he could, by travelling, to make every elector acquainted with his principles; but he was sorry that he had not been able to visit Delegate, Kiandra, and one or two other places, owing to the short time that had elapsed between his arrival on Manaro and the day of nomination. He regretted this the more, because he considered it to be the duty of a candidate seeking Parliamentary distinction to go to the electors, and not for the electors to run after him. He had been called a Riverine man, having in view the separation of that part of the colony from New South Wales. This was a perversion of the truth, as he was an advocate for sticking to the old colony. He assured them that he offered himself to them entirely unfettered, pledged to no Government, free from all party predilections—determined, if honoured with a seat in the new Parliament, to act upon the same principle as Mr. Hay had laid down for his own guidance, to go in as a thorough independent member, to give his adherence to no party, and to steer a middle course. He took Mr. Hay as his model. He then alluded to the land bill introduced by Mr. Robertson in 1860, which, after meeting with much opposition, at length became law, but was now admitted to be a most imperfect measure. The leases of the runs in the Billabong and Murrumbidgee country were just about to fall in, and the people were indulging in the delusive hope of enjoying the sweets of free selection; but when they had tasted the supposed sweets they would join with the rest of the colony in denouncing the Robertson land bill as a failure, and from that time Mr. Robertson's popularity would be on the wane. He did not say he would bring in a fencing bill; but if such a measure were introduced he would watch its progress jealously, and with due regard to the requirements of those who sent him to represent them. He would grant a lease of the grazing right for fourteen years to the free-selector; and in regard to conditional purchasers he explained that he thought it would be more satisfactory for all parties if the selector were to pay down ten shillings per acre at the time of purchase, and to pay the remaining ten shillings per acre in eight years. He would allow no selecting to take place upon a man's grazing right. He was anxious to encourage the mining interests in every possible way. He had been twitted for not referring to this matter previously, and he would now state that he was favourable to the gradual extinction of the export duty on gold, always having due regard to the state of the public finances. It seemed that he and Mr. Grahame coincided upon nearly every question at present before the country—state-aid, free trade, &c. He was a believer in the principle of allowing every man to by in the cheapest market and to sell in the dearest. If returned he would do his best to honestly and conscientiously serve the electors of Manaro; and if defeated, he could assure them he was prepared to accept their verdict with a good grace.

Mr. Montague (who appeared to speak for the Hon. James Martin) said that in advocating the cause of Mr. Martin, he was actuated solely by a desire that that gentleman's great abilities might not be lost to the colony. It was an absolute necessity that Mr. Martin should have a seat in the House for the purpose of watching the movements of the incoming ministry—and he feared the Cowper party were likely to become too strong—too powerful—in the new Parliament. Composed, as they were for the most part, of men who knew when to accept a good salary, was it not necessary to have a gentleman like Mr. Martin to watch for, ferret out, and boldly expose any corrupt practices that might be attempted between Mr. Cowper and his needy supporters? He had made up his mind to support Mr. Grahame, if the necessity of securing a seat for Mr. Martin had not presented itself; and if he were called upon now to make a choice between Mr. Grahame and Mr. Brodribb, he would certainly have no hesitation in supporting Mr. Grahame. But he knew Mr. Martin would suit them, and suit the country, much better than either of the other candidates. He did not come there to vindicate every act of Mr. Martin's during his long political career. He was fully aware that Mr. Martin was opposed to vote by ballot, and although he (Mr. Montague) held a contrary opinion, yet he knew no country where it was less required than here. As to Mr. Martin's opinions on the free selecting land law, he was opposed at the time of the passing of the bill to selection before survey: but when addressing the electors of Orange he promised to keep the Act as it stood, and to respect its provisions, and he stated that he was content with the measure and would do nothing to prevent its fair working. They might depend that anything Mr. Martin had promised he had the ability and the will to carry out. If they elected Mr. Martin he promised them that he (Mr. Montague) would collect the grievances of the whole of the selectors from Bombala downwards, embody them in one general memorial, and would himself make a special trip to Sydney to lay the matter fairly before that gentleman, when he was prepared to bet his head that he would get the bill better perfected, and that more practical good would result, than if they elected either Mr. Grahame or Mr. Brodribb. He would tell them this: that if the Government and Parliament would only allow him (the speaker) to slip in two or three small clauses in the Land Act, they might do as they thought proper with the rest; for he would make the free selectors' rights sure. Mr. Martin was a man who had the general good of the colony at heart, and who was opposed to cutting it up for the purpose of creating a kind of kingdom for some dozen squatters, with, perhaps, a certain Rev. Doctor as governor. Mr. Montague concluded a rambling, incoherent speech, amidst frantic demonstrations of applause.

The Returning-officer called for a show of hands for each candidate, when about twenty hands were held up for Mr. Grahame, half-a-dozen for Mr. Brodribb, and a large number for Mr. Martin.

Mr. Brodribb and Mr. Grahame demanded a poll, and the usual complimentary vote of thanks having been accorded to the presiding officer, the assemblage quietly dispersed.

EAST MACQUARIE ELECTORATE.

(*Abridged from the Bathurst Times of Saturday.*)

THE NOMINATION.

ON Wednesday last, the nomination of members to represent the electorate of East Macquarie took place at Kelso, and though at the commencement of the proceedings there was but a sparse attendance of the public, yet as time wore on the crowd of spectators increased until there were upwards of five hundred present. The meeting (except during a portion of Mr. Lee's address) was on the whole very orderly.

The Returning-officer (Major Bowler) opened the proceedings by reading the Speaker's writ, and then called upon the proposers and seconders of the various candidates to address the electors.

Mr. Ashworth proposed Mr. David Buchanan as a fit and proper person to represent the electors of East Macquarie. Mr. M'Kinnon seconded the nomination of Mr. Buchanan.

Mr. John MacPhillamy stepped forward and nominated Mr. Thomas Lee, and hoped the electors would return him at the head of the poll. Mr. John Cunningham seconded the motion.

Mr. Anderson proposed, and Mr. Morrison seconded, the nomination of Dr. M'Donagh.

Mr. R. T. B. Walker and Mr. James Daley, amidst the most enthusiastic applause, proposed and seconded Mr. William Cummings as a fit and proper person to represent the electors.

Mr. David Buchanan then came forward, and was received with cheers and groans. Having briefly referred to a slanderous attack made upon him by one of the opposing candidates, he then, at great length, reviewed his political career in New South Wales, dwelling on the opposition he said he had steadfastly offered in Parliament, when he was the representative for Morpeth, to the most persistent enemies of the people's rights; on his opposition to them as a journalist; and subsequently, face to face, when they (the electors of East Macquarie) afforded him the opportunity of confronting them again in the Assembly. He defied any one to point to a single vote that he had ever given in opposition to the best interests of the people. He was not only a conspicuous and prominent advocate of the people's rights in every debate, but he had supported many and brought in some useful measures of his own. He condemned the Martin Government because they were inimical to the people's rights, and if they were allowed to remain in power would not have hesitated to wrench from them those cherished, dearly-bought rights—universal suffrage, vote by ballot, free selection, and free trade. He condemned the Martinites also for publishing a tariff in which they proposed to tax all the articles of consumption which were most in use by the labouring people, such as rice, tea, sugar, and tobacco. It was a cruel and unjust imposition, and he would never consent to it. He would never consent to the poor, hard-working man being burthened with a single farthing of taxation. He then proceeded to read a few statistics, which he said he had prepared with reference to the squatting leases lately granted by the Minister for Lands, for the purpose of showing that the country had been wronged to the extent of several thousand pounds, and argued that if the squatters, instead of holding their runs at the rate of about nine acres for a penny, were compelled to pay the reasonable sum of 6d. an acre, there would be no difficulty in making up the deficit, or paying off the debt of the colony. If they were not careful to send representatives to Parliament who would insist upon making the squatters bear their share of the burthen, the whole of the £700,000, which the debt by this time amounted to, would be drawn out of the heart's blood of the people. (Laughter, cheers, and groans.) If they sent him to Parliament, he pledged himself to impeach any Government that would not cancel the leases which had lately been granted, for it was a public barefaced robbery of the people. The Martin Ministry had almost destroyed the commerce of the country by their protective policy. To remedy this state of matters, taxation would be required; and for this purpose a million might be raised annually out of the squatters. He meant to support a bill for the cancelment of the leases of runs which had recently been granted upon such iniquitously low terms; and he should propose the enforcement of a property tax to raise another million. He should also try and put taxation upon bank shares and property, which would make the shareholders, who were draining the life's blood of the colony, pay their just share toward the expenses of Government, and would never consent to see the poor people burthened any more. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Thomas Lee next came forward, and was received with mingled applause and disapprobation. With respect to his political opinions, he did not think he need tire the meeting by reiterating them, as they had appeared in the reports of the various meetings he had held all over the electorate. One thing he must say, he was not in the slightest degree, politically or in any other way, opposed to the interests of the poor man. (Cheers.) He had no parliamentary career to defend or explain. Having never been a member of the Assembly, he had never been in a position to oppose or support any of those measures which formed the main topics of the speeches of their old members. He could only tell them that if they honoured him by electing him, he would serve them faithfully, and watch over their interests with jealous care. They all knew him, for he had been born amongst them. He had no other motive in seeking their suffrages than the ambition of representing in Parliament the place of his nativity, and if they thought they could repose confidence in him, he would find means to assure them that he appreciated the honour by the diligence and perseverance he would devote to his Parliamentary duties. (Cheers.)

Dr. M'Donagh (who was received with derisive cheers) addressed the meeting at very great length, but received only a very partial hearing, nine-tenths of the assemblage having left the front of the hustings shortly after he commenced to speak. He repudiated the insinuation of the local Press that he was put forward as a clerical nominee, and denied that he came out in any other capacity but that of an independent candidate. He then proceeded to expound to the fullest extent his political creed, which comprised some useful and original propositions, and concluded his address by stating that he had no fear for the result of the election, his principles being honest, and thanking the meeting for the hearing he had received.

Mr. William Cummings, on stepping forward, was received with tumultuous cheers and applause, which lasted for some seconds. Their kind reception of him (he said) he would take as an indication of coming victory on the day of polling. (Cheers.) He then entered into a detailed account of the grants of money he had been instrumental, whilst in the Assembly, in procuring for the Western districts, and amidst great applause adverted to the battle he had fought to secure a recognition of Western rights in the matter of the railways. As to his political principles, they had all watched his career in the Assembly, and if they thought he had done his duty, he now asked them, as men, to do theirs. (Cheers.) He would only just refer in passing to the opposition brought to bear against him by the clergy of his own denomination, because of his not being present on the second reading of the bill for the abolition of State-aid. Having fully explained the cause of his absence, the speaker remarked this was the only little hole that had been attempted to be picked in his political coat. Regarding the deficit of £400,000, and how it was to be met, he said he was opposed to a property tax, as it would be found to press most heavily on the free selectors, and he did not think an income tax would work well. He was also opposed to any increased duties on the necessaries of life; neither would he sanction any tax on absentees. He was in favour of stamp duties, and there were many other means of raising an income without taxing the great bulk of the people through the paltry articles of tea, sugar, tobacco, spirits, and fermented liquors. Jewellery, silks, laces, and other things which were used chiefly by the wealthy, came in free, and, being luxuries, they should be taxed. (Cheers.) There was another source of revenue in an increased rental upon the squatters' runs; but they must not think that the pastoral interest could bear any such impost as some of the speakers had proposed that day. He was a squatter himself, but there were different sorts of squatters. There were some he knew who, if they could get the whole of New South Wales for a sheeprun, would try to get New Zealand for a cabbage garden. (Laughter.) However, without doubt, they might obtain some additional revenue from the squatters, but it was not to be supposed they could bear the principal burden of taxation. (Hear, hear.) From the sources he had mentioned, he had no doubt £700,000 annually might be raised, and this would soon enable them to clear off the little debt they had incurred. He would not trespass further upon their time than to ask them to select as their representatives men who would stick together and attend to their duties with perseverance and energy. The speaker then withdrew amidst a tumult of applause.

A show of hands was then called for which resulted in favour of Messrs. Cummings and Buchanan. For Mr. Lee only a few hands were held up, for Mr. M'Donagh not a single hand was raised, and the circumstance elicited considerable amusement.

A poll was then demanded, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to Major Bowler, and three cheers for the Queen.

ELECTION FOR WEST MACQUARIE.

THE nomination for this electorate took place on the hustings, in Bathurst, on Wednesday last. At 12 o'clock precisely, the Returning-officer (Dr. Busby) opened the proceedings in the usual manner, there being not more than forty or fifty electors assembled—the nomination for East Macquarie having proved more attractive to the inhabitants of the district.

Dr. Machattie briefly proposed Mr. Richard Driver, junior, as a fit and proper person to represent the electorate. The nomination was seconded by Mr. Samuel Sweetman, senior; and as no other candidate appeared, the Returning-Officer declared Mr. Driver to be duly elected.

Mr. Driver returned thanks for the honour which was thus a second time conferred upon him, and gave his assurance that he would steadfastly endeavour to retain the confidence of his constituents.

The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the Returning-officer and cheers for her Majesty the Queen.—*Bathurst Times*, December 24.

ELECTORATE OF MUDGEE.

THE NOMINATION.

(*Abridged from the Mudgee Liberal, December 22.*)

THE nomination of a candidate to represent this constituency took place at the hustings, Market-square, yesterday. The meeting was a very noisy one, and the speakers were very often inaudible.

The Returning-officer, W. Ramsay, Esq., having read his authority, and called upon the electors present, as a personal favour, to hear all who might address them, called upon Alderman Lyons.

Alderman Lyons begged to propose Mr. Samuel Henry Terry as a fit and proper person to represent the electorate of Mudgee. Mr. D. Cassin seconded the nomination.

Mr W. R. Blackman nominated Mr. Innes as a fit and proper person to represent the electorate of Mudgee. Mr. W. LESTER seconded the nomination of Mr. Innes.

Mr. Terry then came forward, amidst cheers and groans. Having obtained a hearing, he in a very straightforward and telling speech, which occupied about two hours in delivery, went into his political career in the late Parliament, and urged his claims for present support. No man (he said) had been more independent than he had been in giving his vote. He had come before them on a platform of principles, and was prepared to be put to the test. With reference to the railway from Mudgee to Muswellbrook, Mr. Terry said the inhabitants of this town had spent £100 in collecting statistics; but what did they do with them? Instead, however, of sending those statistics down to him to make use of, they were retained in Mudgee, where they had remained ever since. Was he to be blamed for the miscarriage of the project when he was intentionally kept in the dark, and was he to be blamed for advocating a line which 800 voters had requested him to support? Before the late Parliament was prorogued, however, he had placed a motion on the records of the House to the effect that £10,000 should be placed on the estimates for the survey of a line to Mudgee, and when that line was surveyed he would place the plans side by side and support that line which his constituents thought best. Before the dissolution of Parliament on the question of free selection he came to Mudgee to give an account of his stewardship. At a meeting he held, Mr. N. P. Bayly, who was present, moved a vote of confidence in him (Mr. Terry) saying that no man could have served them better. When he went down to Sydney, when the question of free selection was being brought forward, Mr. Bayly wrote to him requesting him to vote against the free selecting clause in the new Land Bill, as Mr. Bayly's shepherds would be selecting his stations. But what did he do? Voted for the clause. He recorded his vote for the interest of the working man, and not for Mr. Bayly or the squatters who now came forward to oppose him. He had also voted for Mr. Parkes's amendment to give land to *bona fide* selectors at five shillings per acre; for he thought we could not hold out too great inducements to get the lands settled by an industrious population, who would consume dutiable articles, and who would soon return more to the revenue than the paltry balance of fifteen shillings an acre. If that motion had been passed, twenty thousand families would have settled on lands instead of only the ten thousand as at present. He had also voted in committee against every article in Mr. Eagar's tariff, against the Newspaper tax—for triennial parliaments, on two occasions—for cheapening law—for allowing attorneys the same privileges as barristers—and for Torrens' Act to give cheap conveyances. No member had obtained for any constituency more money than he had obtained for his. Would a lawyer vote for any motion to cheapen law? The lawyers generally absented themselves from the House, and most of them took the first billet that was offered and deserted their constituents. When the falling-in leases were renewed, he should vote for placing a more adequate rental upon the runs, for if threepence an acre were charged, a sum of £700,000 per annum would be produced—enough to completely wipe off the present deficit. The present Government had lately renewed about 640 of these leases at a rental of some £7000 below what they were now bringing. It was a crying evil that the lands of the country should be sacrificed like this. He was accused of voting against the Cowper Government and putting in Martin. But how did he know for whom the Governor would send—he might have sent for Parkes, or some other well-known liberal. However, Mr. Martin had gone into power with a splendid opportunity of making a great name, but he had most signally failed. He had apparently arrived at the zenith of his ambition—had obtained the title of Honorable for life, and cared for nothing else. As soon as he found the Martin Ministry incapable of carrying on the business of the country, he at once took his seat on the opposition benches, and strenuously opposed them. He had voted for Mr. Robertson's bill to give free selectors the right to impound; but the tinkering Ministry all voted against it, and though it passed the Lower House, they (the Ministry) did not use their influence with their nominees to get it passed through the Upper House. It had been admitted, he said, that he had, during his parliamentary career, conducted himself in an honourable manner. Was not an honest man the greatest work of his Creator? He might not be gifted with the art of speaking in flowing language, or of telling anecdotes to please the ear, but he had voted honestly against all illiberal measures—according to the interests of his constituency—and though he had voted against them, Mr. Cowper and Mr. Robertson still had confidence in him, and would be glad to see him again returned as member for Mudgee. In Mr. Innes they had no confidence, neither had the electors of the Western Gold-fields, for when overtures were made to Mr. Donnelly for his support, he declined to have anything to do with him. Mr. Terry having at considerable length given his reasons for voting against the Martin Ministry, concluded by saying that no man should seek to go in upon the demerits of his opponent, but upon his own merits. He had nothing to gain by his position in the House—he had acted fairly and justly, and had faithfully represented their interests, and therfore he came before them with great claims to their support.

In answer to a question, Mr. Terry said he was most decidedly not in favour of protection.

Mr. Innes then came forward to address the electors. He commenced by saying the electors of Mudgee wanted an honest man, but not a lawyer. It was said no lawyer could be honest, that was one of those statements of the truth of which he would say nothing. His opponents said an honest lawyer was an impossibility, but he said there were many lawyers who had been the friends of the people and the poor. Mr. Innes then spoke upon the subject of Mr. Terry's votes in Parliament, and then referred to Mr. Terry's and Mr. Porter's statements that free selectors had a right to grazing land if the Government would give it them. He (Mr. Innes) denied that any free selector had a right to grazing land, and (producing the Act) challenged Mr. Porter to point out the clause giving him that right. A freeholder only could claim it. [Mr. Porter said, without looking at the Act, he would say it had been proved that selectors had a right to a pre-emptive lease, because many leases had been issued to free-selectors, and as free selection had not been in force three years, they could not be freeholders yet.] Mr. Innes said there was a defect in the Act, but if he had known Mr. Porter was so cunning of fence he would have seen him d—— before he tackled him. If he (Mr. Innes) were returned, he would see the free selectors had a right to impound from their selections and pre-emptive rights too. He was not a squatters' man; Mr. Terry was more likely to be a squatters' man, because he was nephew to the squatter at Guntawang, and by giving the land at five shillings an acre Mr. Terry would give the squatters an opportunity of buying up the whole of the land. Mr. Innes then gave an account of his reception at Guntawang, where some rotten eggs were thrown at him. He then read the list of his committee, with the object of shewing that he had very few squatters' names upon it. He then passed further strictures upon Mr. Terry's conduct in the House, after which he shewed that many lawyers had been benefactors to their race—referred to the rights obtained for the people by Wentworth, Windeyer, and others. He then passed on to the statement that he was opposed to the ballot. He denied that what Mr. Mills said was true, and explained that he said he would vote against the motion to upset the ballot, not against the ballot itself.

A show of hands was then called. The Returning-officer having requested a division, said, to the best of his opinion the majority was in favour of Mr. Innes. Mr. Terry then demanded a poll, and the proceedings closed with three cheers for the Returning officer.

BOGAN ELECTION.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

ON Wednesday, the 7th instant, Mr. Lord was escorted into Dubbo by a large body of electors on horseback, and was warmly welcomed, and greeted with enthusiastic cheering. In the evening he held a meeting at Browning's Inn, at which nearly one hundred persons were present. Mr. M'Donald was voted to the chair.

Mr. LORD rose, and stated, it should be in their recollection, that four years since he had sought their suffrages when the question of free selection before survey was the cry of the country—that matter was now the law of the land, and he himself should like to see it carried out, due regard having been paid to the interests of the squatter as well as the free selector. He knew no reason why the law could not equally protect both. So far as he could judge, their interests ought not to clash. At the end of 1865 many of the old leases would fall in, and he would take this opportunity of stating that he for one would not object to paying a fair and just rental for any runs that he might lease. He was of opinion that the land law might be so amended, giving the squatter an extended lease upon payment of a proper and just rental, and give the free selector a better right to his land than he now holds, as also to enable him to exercise his right of free selection without injury to either free selectors or squatters. No doubt tax the squatter would be the cry, and no reasonable squatter could with any sense of decency object to pay an equivalent rent for the land he occupies. Ever since he had been in the Assembly he had pursued an independent course. When the vote of want of confidence was brought by the present Government against the Cowper Administration, he voted with the Cowper party, because he believed them to be right; but he could not vote with them when their object was clearly to prevent the present Government from bringing forward their measures. He did not endorse all the Martin Ministry had done since they had been in office. The issue of the new Commission of the Peace was in many respects arbitrary, and the retaining the double postage on English letters was very impolitic and detrimental to the colony. At the same time the proper course would have been to have met the Martin Government upon their measures, and not by an amendment on the Address. He was not dissatisfied with the result so far as it had brought about a dissolution; for there were so many aspirants for office on the Opposition benches that it was high time to appeal to the country. The question before them was of men, not measures. For himself, he was tied to no party, and he would vote for any measure that would be beneficial to the colony. He was certainly an advocate for State-aid to religion, particularly in the interior. It was far better, taken on the score of economy, to spend money on ministers of religion than waste it on police. The Church and School lands, if properly managed, he hoped would be the means of supporting religion and education, not for one class only, but be distributed among all denominations according to population. An outcry had been made against him that he was a protectionist. He certainly had voted for a tariff of a protectionist character, but he stated at the time that he voted for it only on the grounds of emergency, money being urgently required to make up the large deficiency in the revenue. He must say that he had since regretted voting as he did, for he always was an advocate for free trade, and was so still. So far as their local matters were concerned, he could congratulate them on the extension of the telegraph, and the bridge now building tended to show the progress of Dubbo. If they still thought him worthy of their confidence, he should be proud to serve again as their member; and any questions that they might think proper to ask, he should be happy to answer.

No questions having been asked, it was moved, seconded, an unanimously carried, "That Mr. Lord's explanation was highly satisfactory, and he still had their confidence." Twenty gentlemen forthwith formed themselves into a committee to secure his return.

On Thursday evening Mr. Lord held another meeting at Fanning's inn, a large body of electors being present; all parties were satisfied, and the utmost good feeling prevailed.

On Friday evening another meeting took place at M'Lean's inn. A Mr. Ardill, a candidate, wished to be present, but Mr. Lord's committee objected to have anything to say to him. Mr. Lord took this opportunity of thanking the electors for his very cordial reception, and deprecated the attempts made at the eleventh hour to get up an opposition by some person unknown in the electorate.

THE NOMINATION.

At noon, on the 10th instant, the Returning-officer appeared on the hustings and commenced the proceedings by reading the writ, and calling on the proposers and seconders to come forward and nominate their respective candidates.

Mr. RYRIE proposed Mr. G. W. Lord as a fit and proper person to represent Bogan electorate. He had been their representative ever since responsible Government, and they had frequent opportunities of observing his career in the late Parliament; he had paid every attention to the interests of the electorate, and gained the good-will of all; they could not do better than again return their old member.

Mr. JOHN CHRISTIE endorsed all that had been said by Mr. Ryrie, and cordially seconded Mr. Lord's nomination.

The Returning-officer then called upon any other candidate to come forward, and having waited some time, and none appearing, he declared Mr. George William Lord duly elected as the representative of the Bogan electorate.

Mr. LORD, upon coming forward, was loudly cheered. He thanked the electors heartily for the honour they had again conferred upon him; it was the proudest day of his life to find that, having represented them for upwards of nine years, he still retained their confidence, and he trusted that he should still continue to do so; he had entered so largely during his electioneering canvass, into all political matters, that he would not longer detain them for the honour conferred upon him.

Mr. LORD then moved a vote of thanks to the Returning-officer, upon which three cheers were given for Mr. Lord, three cheers for proposer and seconder, and three cheers for the Returning-officer. This terminated the proceedings, which were throughout most orderly and unanimous.

MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOLS.

(*From the Economist, October 1.*)

THE attention of the country is likely to be diverted for the next few years from the education of the working-classes, in which we have reason to believe that the revised code will for some time to come effect a steady progress, to that of the lower middle-class, —probably at the present moment the worst educated of any class that is educated at all in this country. The elaborate discussions at the Social Science Association this week, and the able speech made by Sir Stafford Northcote last week at Leeds on distributing the prizes and certificates to the examinees of the Universities and the Society of Arts, sufficiently prove that the attention of the country is now turning upon a task in some respects even more difficult than that on which it has hitherto been employed. We say in some respects more difficult, for the uniformity of system required for the working class, who have so little means of their own, and the complete Parliamentary control given by the complete dependence of the system on Parliamentary votes, rendered it a comparatively easy matter to devise a system for the National Schools and others that are endowed, if at all, only so much as to secure corresponding aid from the Government. With such schools, it was possible for Parliament and the Administration to *dictate* the terms of assistance without infringing any traditional rights. There was almost a clear field on which to begin, and certainly few old and powerful vested interests with which to contend. With the middle-class schools, this is not so. The small endowed grammar and proprietary schools will make a stout resistance to any inroad on their monopolies or reforms by the State; the bad tastes of parents, themselves vulgar and uneducated, but possessed of sufficient means to provide their children with such education as they like, will long interpose grave obstacles in the way of anything like universal reform; and no doubt the Royal Commission which it is proposed to appoint will find a great deal more difficulty in proposing any reforms at once feasible and effectual for middle-class education than beset the recent Commission on the popular schools.

There is, however, one very great step which might, we think, be made without danger, without much opposition, and without any very great addition to the expense expense of the Education Department, —certainly without any addition to it to which the middle classes, who bear a very great proportion of the expenses even of the lower class school subscriptions and endowments, have not a legitimate claim,—we mean the institution of an optional Government inspection for such middle-class schools as desire to have this test applied to them. We observe that Sir Stafford Northcote declared himself, at York, this day week, against "any system of centralisation or Government inspection for the middle-class schools." This objection, however, must, we think, be interpreted as applying either to compulsory inspection, or at least to an inspection rewarded by assistance of some sort from the funds of the Government. It is not for any measure which would be so violent an innovation on the present system, or so great a drain on the national revenues, that we are pleading; but simply for an offer by Government to test, at the request of the proprietors, the quality of the instruction given in the middle-class schools, as it is already tested for the schools receiving Government subsidies, so as to supply a recognised standard of education to parents who have little means of judging for themselves, and so as to give really conscientious schoolmasters an opportunity of receiving a testimonial to the character of their work which will be given on something like a principle, and involve no parade of empty and worthless puffs. It may be said that this is already done by the University local examinations and the examinations of the Society of Arts. But that is a very imperfect, and to some extent even misleading, process. It does, no doubt, test fairly the maximum educating power of the school which sends its pupils to these examinations; but what the average man wants to know is the average educating power of the school;—what many parents want to know is its power of educating the dullest or least instructed children. This the local examinations cannot tell any one. No pupil presents himself for examination who expects failure; it is not to the interest of the master that any pupil should present himself without a fair chance of success,—and failure disappoints the individual child and his parents, as well as discredits the school. The local examinations are competitive examinations, in which not only teaching, but talent, tells. They are no use in the world for distinguishing the schools in which the most patient efforts are made to make the education of all, dull as well as clever, backward as well as forward, as thorough as it is possible to make it. Every one knows how often parents,—aware of the delicacy, or the dulness or the timidity, or the ignorance, or the unequal education of their children—commit them to private care in the hope that longer time and patience will be thus devoted to them with less danger of the ridicule or the discouragement of companions; and every one also knows how often such hopes prove futile, and the private teaching turns out more pretentious and less successful than the school. Now, such a voluntary inspection as we have proposed would place within parents' reach a test not merely of the success of the teaching with clever boys, but of the thoroughness of teaching throughout. The inspectors would report on the general character of the school, its methods, their efficiency or deficiency,—its weak points and its strong points—the attention to health no less than the attention to teaching, and thus enable parents to select exactly the kind of school which they might judge best for their children without attempting to form, what they are often incompetent to form, an individual opinion on the character of the instruction.

It may be said, however, that an optional inspection could not effect such results as these,—or apply any homogeneous standard to the middle-class schools throughout the country, because the inefficient schools would never court inspection, but would rely on more plausible and showy methods to secure the confidence of parents. We doubt very much, however, if this could long be the case. In a country which at bottom defers so willingly to the authority of the Government, the possession of a certificate of efficiency from a Government inspector would soon be regarded by parents, however ignorant themselves, as the one indispensible mark of respectability. The submitting to inspection would soon be forced upon even private schools which desired to retain their connection, and the awards of the inspectors would soon be as universally inquired for by parents as the mark put by Lloyd's agent on a ship is by the underwriters for the insurance of her cargo. There is no department of business in which the competition is more active than teaching. And this alone would render it absolutely necessary, to those for whom it was possible, to secure the advantage of something like a Government guarantee for the character of the discipline and teaching; while those for whom it was not possible even to think of such a thing would soon be obliged by the pressure of other competitors to retire from the field.

The other great practical reform to which we see our way intellectually, would no doubt be met by a far more furious opposition, though it is obvious that thinking men, even of the Conservative party like Sir Stafford Northcote, have already more than half made up their minds to it,—we mean the appropriation of small endowments in the various grammar schools to purposes far larger than those with which they are hampered by the conditions of the founder. "We talk of the intentions of founders," said Sir Stafford Northcote at Leeds, "and no doubt the intentions of the founders are to be respected and adhered to as far as possible consistently with the circumstances of the time. But there is such a thing as adhering to the particular expressions of the founder, and altogether defeating and destroying his original intention. Supposing, for instance, a person should establish a school, and desire that a particular grammar being now in use should be taught, do you suppose that if 100 years hence some very much better grammar should come into use, the founder, if he could have foreseen it, would have wished that the inferior grammar should be preserved. No; he wished a good education to be given, but not to bind posterity to the particular words of his bequest." And again he says still more strongly of the monopolies of education which the grammar schools give to the children of particular districts, freemen of boroughs and so on:—"I am not speaking of Leeds, as I know little of its particular circumstances, but I do say with reference to a great number of grammar schools in provincial towns, that if the middle classes are desirous that these schools shall be turned to the best account, they must be prepared to see them dealt with in a liberal spirit, to give up narrow monopolies, or consent to the modification of those particular monopolies or privileges which in so many cases hamper and keep down grammar schools in large towns." Sir Stafford Northcote then, goes so far with us as to advocate a tolerably free departure from the old limitations of grammar school endowments, and an entire abolition of the monopolies which restrict their advantages to the people of particular districts. Now, any one who goes so far as this is quite at liberty, on principle at least, to go further, and say it is no longer right it is no longer for the benefit, but for the absolute *injury*, of the particular classes privileged by the conditions of the present endowment—to respect these restrictions at all; the best thing even for the small classes who are supposed to benefit by their exclusive privileges is to throw them down and admit free competition with the *rest of the world*; for these privileged people suffer instead of profiting by the narrow exclusiveness of their schools. And of course it needs no argument to prove that if the supposed beneficiaries of monopolies are injured by them, the large excluded class is injured still more. But if this be so, it is clear that the funds thus injudiciously employed in impeding rather than spreading education may fairly be used in anything which will promote best the education of the whole class for which their schools were founded.

And we have little doubt that the best way would be to club these funds and establish with them a few really admirable and standard schools for the middle classes, under Government inspection, which might do for these classes what Eton, Rugby, and Harrow do for the children of the higher classes destined subsequently for the Universities. We should not wish to see the exhibitions tenable by the best scholars of these schools at the Universities, retained. There are already more than enough open prizes at the Universities themselves for the few lads of this class who are really best fitted for a scholastic life, and the temptations to that scholastic life are already too numerous, and ought to be diminished. The University is a *cul de sac* for lads of practical powers who have no means for leisure and for a long professional education, rendering them, in most cases, dissatisfied with, and probably unfit for, the business career into which they would have entered with energy when they left school, and yet opening no career to them at all except that of a clergyman or schoolmaster. The money now spent on exhibitions tenable by the best pupils of grammar schools at the Universities could be far more effectually employed in establishing a few high class standard schools, intended *not* as preparatory for the Universities, but to impart so much solid knowledge and refined culture as would be most likely to raise the minds of the scholars above any sordid devotion to commercial pursuits, but not to keep the pupils so long under teaching as to inspire them with tastes too fastidious for the best career which lies before them.

THE PENNSYLVANIA OIL MANIA.—The United States *Mining Register*, October 19th, says:—There are now afloat in the Philadelphia stock market at least 7,000,000 of capital shares issued by about 150 oil companies. A list of 104 oil companies, now on our table, shows a total of 5,252,250 capital shares for each company. The total number of shares issued by all the railroad companies in Pennsylvania that use locomotive power does not exceed 2,500,000, being more than one-third the number of shares issued by the oil companies organised in Philadelphia alone. The 3300 miles of locomotive railroad in use in Pennsylvania cost 200,000,000 dollars, and yet this vast property is represented by less than one-fourth the number of shares issued by the companies owning the oil wells in Pennsylvania; for it must be taken into consideration that there are oil companies organised elsewhere than in this city, a single oil company organised in New York, or put on that market, having its capital divided into 600,000 shares. Speculators interested in the original allotment of shares, and brokers whose commissions are imposed on the number of shares bought and sold, are the parties specially benefited by the existing plan of oil company organisation, because it is impossible to keep the credit of even a producing oil company on a stable basis where there are 200,000, or 100,000, or 50,000 shares on the market. Shares subscribed for on speculation float about in the market like corks on the water, bobbing up and down with every ripple on the surface. And not till after the companies that own producing wells shall have consolidated their shares to a minimum number, say from 200,000 to 20,000, will they be held more generally for investment and less for speculation. The State is full of examples where companies that originally issued 200,000 shares afterwards cut the number down to 20,000 shares. The Lehigh Zinc Company is a notable case of this sort. The oil region of Pennsylvania is a producing region dotted with wells that yield copiously in gallons, and earn largely in dollars. The interest of the oil region, moreover, is in the well product of oil and in the market price of oil, more than in shad-roes of capital shares and fitful changes in stock speculations. The oil region and its investing friends, too, are interested in having bogus companies that were organised only to sell shares weeded out of the market. Hence the sooner the oil companies begin to organise on a base of, say, 20,000 shares, the sooner will permanent investors buy and hold oil shares to enjoy dividends paid out of the product and profit of these oil wells. Two years ago, oil which *is* now worth 12 dollars per barrel at Titusville was at Titusville 1 dollar per barrel. And when, in the revulsions of the market—for in all markets there are fluctuations—oil lapses into low figures, oil stocks will fall to zero in the market; because speculators will unload and sell out, leaving their places to be filled with a better class of holders, who, after buying at low rates, will diminish the number and increase the par of oil shares. And then, with the shad-roe companies reorganised, and the weekly shipments of oil from the wells regularly published, there will be attached more confidence to the oil trade, and the producing companies will rise in credit according to a scale based on well product and commercial value. The product of the oil region in 1863 was, we believe, 2,000,000 barrels. At the low prices that ruled two years ago, this product, which fluctuates less in quantity than in price, netted a considerable sum. At the prices of 1864, the product of the regions will realise an enormous income. But parties who buy oil shares these days must bear in mind that now there are 100,000,000 dollars of oil shares issued in the stock markets, to represent the same property which, two years ago, was held by individuals and partnerships, whose modest aspirations did not rise to the contemplation of millions, neither of shares nor dollars. Our faith is in the oil region and in the product of its wells, but the present stock basis of the oil companies, we believe, is deceptive and wrong, and in need of readjustment.

MARRIAGE IN THE COTTON DISTRICTS.—Children frequently leave their parents at a very early age in the manufacturing districts. Girls of sixteen years, and lads of the same age, find that they can enjoy greater liberty, and, if not greater comforts, that, at least, they can have their own way more in a separate home; and these partings cause little surprise or disturbance. As might be expected, where labour is in such great demand, juvenile marriages are more common in Lancashire than in any other of the English counties. The census returns of 1861 show that, among the population of Bolton, 45 husbands and 172 wives were coupled at the immature age of "fifteen and under;" in Burnley, there were 51 husbands and 147 wives; in Stockport, 69 husbands and 179 wives in the same category. The same reliable evidence shows that from fifteen to twenty is an age at which a considerable number of the male, and a still greater proportion of the female operatives, are married. For the last fifty years, the cotton manufacture has given such encouragement to matrimony as never existed elsewhere. And it must be admitted that, to the best of its ability, the operative class has fulfilled the Scriptural command. They have been fruitful—they have multiplied; and, if they have not replenished the earth, they have certainly, to some extent, subdued it, by enwrapping its people in the produce of their hands. No one who has ever attended morning service at the Manchester cathedral will forget the ceremony of asking the banns of marriage. When the happy couples make their appearance after the third publication, it is to be hoped that they are not so confused as are most of those listeners to this long-drawn string of some hundred names. Nineteen to twenty-two is the male, and seventeen to twenty in the female sex, are the usual matrimonial ages. Boy-husband and girl-wife—themselves oftentimes not fully grown—become the parents of weakly children, especially requiring what they rarely get—a mother's care. The husband and wife can earn at least 30s. per week; can rent a house which is wind and weather-proof, though a filthy roadway may rise above the door-sill, though the paved floor may be perpetually damp, and though through the back-door fever seeds are wafted from the pestiferous "midden," which is "Lancashire" for that unwholesome combination of an open cesspool and an ash-pit usually to be found at the back of their houses. —*Arnold's History of the Cotton Famine.*

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THE AUSTRALIAN KNOT.

(From the Spectator, October 22.)

A GREAT opportunity has fallen to Mr. Cardwell. The contingency anticipated for twenty years has at last occurred, and it rests with him to carry out the policy which all England has for that period congratulated itself on accepting. For at least twenty years, ever since Sir William Molesworth first admitted the right of the colonies to self-government, English statesmen have been repeating that the colonies were free. We should not repeat a second time the blunder of the American war. If Australia or the Canadas chose to stay beneath the shadow of the Empire they might stay and welcome, but if they chose to go they should go without hindrance or animosity. The dogma that we should never fight dependencies ruled by Englishmen has been re-echoed with an emphasis which proves that the speakers had at heart some latent doubt of the strength of their own resolve. They had, and for this very obvious reason. It was just barely possible that the colonies grown to the rank of States might vote themselves after much discussion, and many formalities, and through their constitutional organs, free. In that case no one distrusted the action of the English people, no one doubted that after one brief pause of annoyed incredulity they would let their children go. But it was much more probable, almost indeed absolutely certain, that the occasion of parting would not be a solemn conviction grown up within the colony, but some incident, some quarrel, some difference large enough to rouse in the colony a feeling of anger and in the mother country one of humiliation. Hard words were sure to be spoken, and it was, and is, doubtful whether under such circumstances the proud old Empire would be quite so philosophical, whether she would let her refractory children go without a struggle which would leave in their minds for ever the impression of ill-treatment. It is quite one thing to be just when one's son is a child and to plan that he shall have liberty at a certain age, and quite another to grant it when he claims it with words which if not insulting sound at least impertinently independent.

Just that contingency has occurred. The majority of the colonies on the Australian continent have been irritated by the continuance of transportation to Western Australia into the temper which always precedes rebellion. The inhabitants of Victoria in particular argue that it is better to be shot than to allow Western Austria to receive convicts who on their release swell the general proportion of criminals to absolutely unendurable limits. They have consequently as a preliminary to "more active measures" struck hard at the offending colony, have demanded that it shall be cut off from human society by the cessation of postal intercourse, and have threatened that if this be not granted their subsidy towards that intercourse, a sum of £36,000 a-year, paid to the P. and O. Company, shall instantly cease. Mr. M'Culloch in formally announcing that resolution to Western Australia and the Colonial Office assigns as his motive a conviction that England is deaf to remonstrance, and that it only remains to "act," *i.e.* to coerce her into the demanded concession. The tone of the Press is more bitter even than that of the Government, and leaves little doubt on our minds that if the mother country does not abandon transportation, Australia, after a brief hesitation, will abandon the mother country. The despatch is in fact an informal declaration of independence, and as such, and such only, it is to be regarded. Technically the colonists are of course wholly in the wrong. There is no federation yet established in the South, Melbourne has no authority to interfere with Western Australia, no pretext of right to overawe a decision of the Imperial Parliament. To punish another colony for obeying an order from home is therefore simply an impertinence, an attempt as gross as if it had been committed by a foreign power. Practically, however, it is simply an assertion that Victoria is free to make her own alliances and select her own friends, and as such, as the act of a State and not of a dependency, it ought to be considered. The colony for the first time, has asserted its independence on a matter which comes home to the mother country, has brought to a crucial test our professions of willingness to let the colonies, whenever inclined, separate their interests from our own.

A more difficult or perplexing problem was never submitted to a colonial Minister. On the one hand, it is by no means pleasant to submit to coercion, direct and unmistakable compulsion, even from one's own son, particularly when it is easy to reduce him into obedience. Australia does not enjoy the political position of the Canadas. A squadron not so large as the one we employ in China would at any time suffice to blockade all Australian ports, to cut the entire continent off from human communication. Five iron-clads would seal up the continent as inexorably as if perpetual ice had suddenly bound its shores. The settlers could not endure that for two years, and the *ultima ratio*—the power of direct physical coercion,—is therefore still in our own hands. A British Minister, too, must consult the opinion of Parliament, and we do not feel so sure as the *Times* affects to do of Parliamentary feeling. Nothing will hold the House of Commons if it fancies the country insulted, and this attempt of one colony to dictate to another on a matter on which the Imperial Government agrees with the weaker party has in it something, to say the least, unwarrantably brusque. On the other hand, if we are insulted by this demand—a demand certain to be made by the most subservient of allies—it is useless to talk any more of the "new colonial policy," of the moderation of the English counsels, of the willingness felt at home to let the colonies go free. It is easy to promise perfect liberty when the freedman is thinking only of obedience, the test is the master's conduct when he claims his positive liberty of action, demands as it were equality as well as personal freedom. If the Government concedes this demand there is an end of the claim to imperial authority, if it resists it there is an end of the much-talked-of improvement in British colonial relations. To say that the colonists are unreasonable, or prejudiced, or ungrateful, is nothing to the matter. Self-government means among other things the right to act without reason, or on prejudice, or ungratefully, if the person governing himself chooses to run the risk. The point is whether, when we think the freedman wrong, he is to be coerced. If he is not, what becomes of authority?—if he is, where is his freedom? You cannot ignore the latch-key and then insist on early hours, or at least if you do the freedom of which the latch-key is the sign is at best complimentary. This is the point which Mr. Cardwell has to decide,—to settle once for all whether we mean within certain defined limits to allow self-government to be real, or whether we only intend it to extend to points which England cares nothing about. The danger of transportation, or even the moral right involved in the matter, doubtful or certain as that may be, is quite of minor importance. The point to be settled is one of free will, the right of Australia to say that right or wrong, moral or infamous, whether Great Britain approves or is furiously wroth, transportation to that continent shall for the future cease. If Mr. Cardwell resists, our whole colonial policy must be finally revised, if he yields the question is ended, and the Anglo-Saxon settlements are bound to us, as statesmen have so long been affirming, only by their free will. No question can arise on which the mother country could be more offensively treated, none is likely to occur in which she could at so little expense put down a rebellion by arms.

There seem to be, apart from differences of detail, just two courses before Mr. Cardwell. One is to yield not on the argumentative ground, but avowedly for the sake of friendship, as the Government might yield on any political point to any other ally. We should not think ourselves humiliated by giving way to a remonstrance presented by Holland; we did not think ourselves injured when, in 1849 or 1850, we apologised to Portugal for an invasion of the privileges of Macao. English Ministers have refused, on every occasion but one, to "collect taxes by the bayonet," and we see no reason why the prejudices of Australians should not be respected as honourably as the prejudices of any other Englishmen. The other is to inform the Victorians that their despatch involves a declaration of independence, that if they wish to be independent they have only to pass the vote, and British control and British protection will be at once withdrawn, but that pending independence international relations are reserved to the mother country's decision. If the remonstrating colonies can legislate to coerce Western Australia, they may legislate to punish India or Ceylon, and an anarchical principle without limit in its developments is introduced into the Empire. The latter course would perhaps be more dignified of the two, but the former the wiser. There is in household relations such a thing as disastrous dignity. The colonies in their present mood would probably take us at our word, and the separation would be accomplished far too soon for their own interests, and under irritation as strong as would follow a civil war. The great object of the new policy, to transmute dependence gradually into alliance, would be entirely lost, and Great Britain would be left saddled with a colony hated by the free States and totally valueless without the remainder of the continent. On the other hand, concession, if it relax the tie of obedience, does but hasten the inevitable end which no Englishman dreads, while it leaves time for those arrangements, that imperial legislation to which we have often pointed as the next great step in our colonial history. If the Anglo-Saxon colonies had the power under the Imperial system of voting themselves free, the source of all this difficulty would at once disappear. They would treat with us as allies, and they and we must equally pay for every concession made upon either side. It is the sense of dependence which makes every exertion of free-will such an irritating and exhausting effort.

We have said nothing whatever of the right of the colonies to object to transportation itself, because that question only complicates a much more substantial issue. If Western Australia complained, the conduct of Government in forcing convicts upon her would be hopelessly indefensible, but Western Australia does not. She assents to our action, and the "sacred right of insurrection" for adequate grievance is not in question at all. The real point is whether the colonies, if injured by one of themselves, have a right to act independently of the Imperial Government, whether Melbourne can declare war on Sydney, or both on Van Diemen's Land, without the assent of the Colonial Office. If India can order Ceylon to disobey an imperial command, or the Cape compel the Mauritius not to receive British troops, empire has no meaning, and Great Britain had better shrink in time to her original domain. It is difficult, however, for conscientious men wholly to forget the occasion as well as the principle of quarrel, and in the occasion Great Britain is hopelessly in the wrong. She has no more right to turn Western Australia into a receptacle for her filth than to turn France, and in persisting in so doing earns the calamities which it will now task all Mr. Cardwell's statesmanship temporarily to arrest. The argument of the colonies, that the convicts are not and cannot be confined to the colony which receives them, is obviously valid, just as valid as the complaint of the man who prosecutes his neighbour because that neighbour's cesspool infects the air beyond the house to which it belongs. With a secret sense of wrong to combat and a grand policy to carry out, we cannot believe that Parliament will be misled by a silly pride. After all, if the heir is impudent, it is not he who sent the father into the world.

THE DAVENPORT KNOTS.

The invisible agencies, whatever they are, which whisk about tambourines and guitars, tie and untie complicated sailors' knots, and manifest gelatinous hands without visible arms and bodies, have gained a distinct step in society this week. Chaperoned by an eminent actor and stage-manager, Mr. Dion Boucicault, they have made acquaintance with Lord Bury, a baronet, two eminent knights, a celebrated Arctic explorer, a couple of clergymen, and a large group of distinguished literary and scientific men, and received a sort of formal certificate to character from twenty-four respectable gentlemen, to some of whom we have referred. The "stern philosopher" alone who according to Mr. Dickens "outlaughs and saith to the Grotesque, 'What ho! arrest for me that Agency,'" does not seem to have been present, or if he were he did not succeed in getting the Grotesque (who was clearly master of the ceremonies at Mr. Dion Boucicault's house) to make arrest; and we are still under the same painful uncertainty as to the impersonal or personal character of the agencies in question, as we have been for the last ten years. Mr. Dion Boucicault himself evidently inclines to some form of the naturalist or "intelligent vapour" theory favoured by the author of "Mary Jane," and wishes the great students of light, Professor Roscoe and Professor Bunsen and their colleagues, to become students of darkness in the hope that they may discover some new extra-violet or other rays most vigorously developed in the dark, which produce specific effects on tambourines, guitars, sailors' knots, dress-coats, and other miscellaneous phenomena of artificial life. "Some persons think," says Mr. Boucicault, "that the requirement of darkness seems to infer trickery. Is not a dark chamber essential in the process of photography? And what would we reply to him who would say, 'I believe photography to be a humbug; do it all in the light and I will believe; otherwise not, and not till then?' It is true that we know why darkness is necessary to the production of the sun-picture, and if scientific men will subject these phenomena to analysis we shall find out why darkness is essential to such manifestations." The only difficulty is that when the phenomena are so very miscellaneous, involving answers to requests as well as the manipulation of knots, guitars, and dress-coats, the scientific men will scarcely know how to begin their analysis. If the Brothers Davenport or Mr. Fay were to die, they might perhaps have a post mortem upon them, and weigh the chemical constituents of their bodies, but it is not likely anything remarkable would be so discovered; and in their lifetime we cannot take their nerves to pieces. Indeed we might as well submit the gambols of a puppy to scientific analysis, and gravely set about finding the chemical antecedents when it tosses a bone in the air, or distinguishing them from those other antecedents present when it worries a cat, as attempt to "analyse" the pranks of these invisible agencies. Whatever these strange stories mean, they certainly do not as yet invite the attention of chemists, or physiologists, or any other students of the simpler laws of nature. A few hard-headed practical men like Lord Bury and Captain Ingleffield, assisted perhaps by physicians who are accustomed to study symptoms, and also by the sharpest of Sir Richard Mayne's force, will do more to decide the question of agency than all the pure science in the world. Grant that the agency is proved to be invisible—it is evidently not yet simplified in a way to admit of what is called "scientific analysis." And should it prove to be visible, these are the sort of men to bring it home to its visible sources. It is idle to apply science to analyse an agent which, whether true or false, is as concrete and complicated as human folly. It would be just as wise to expect Professor Faraday, Professor Owen, and Professor Roscoe to arrive by severe induction at the scientific causes of the last caprice in bonnets, as to hope anything from the application of their methods of thought to the dances of tambourines and dress-coats and insulated hands about an ordinary drawing-room. The question whether these things are done by visible or invisible agents is a question for all shrewd man of sense, not particularly for men of science. There is nothing nearly specific enough, even if the facts could be proved true, for the application of pure scientific methods.

Supposing it were once possible to prove, as the twenty-four gentlemen who assembled at Mr. Boucicault's seem to have agreed, that the performances exhibited were not due to the legerdemain of any human being present in the flesh, we submit that the next question concerning them,—to what agency or agents these doings might be ascribed,—is less a scientific question than an ethical and practical one. We must judge of the tree by its fruits. Nobody would ask Faraday to investigate for him the nature of an agency if visible, which spent its time in rolling about billiard balls, strumming on tambourines, and untying difficult knots as a *tour de force*. Nor do we see that if the invisible agency were once clearly established, the conditions of the problem would be in the least altered by the fact of their invisibility. There may surely be an invisible frivolity as easily as a visible. A frivolous nature is not in itself necessarily related to either time, or space, or colour, or form, and may as well exist without colour or form as a wise and spiritual nature. There is, indeed, a school of spiritualists arising which traces these marvels to no external source at all, but like the author of "Mary Jane" to the involuntary and unconscious energy of the mind of the medium or mediums. In that case the sooner mediums disavow their unconscious and involuntary nature, and explain that they are not "responsible" either for their opinions or actions, the better. It would be very humiliating for the Messrs. Davenport and Mr. Fay to think that their second selves, their secret and suppressed intellectual instincts, were always employed on creating flabby hands of various sorts and sizes that do not belong to them, and using these to untie complicated knots in a system of ropes, to pat gentlemen's faces, and to shy tambourines and dress-coats through the air. It must be a great blow to fish up such tricks as these from the "abysmal deeps" of one's own "personality." If this be so indeed, there is nothing to prove that the present writer's unconscious and involuntary nature is not at the present moment thrumming on a tambourine before Mr. Babbage's window, pulling off Mr. Fay's dress-coat, or doing any other silly piece of mischief either within or without the sphere of this planet. If Mr. Davenport's own invisible agency unties knots and touches the light guitar, while he himself sits quietly at Mr. Dion Boucicault's, a number of trackless and unauthenticated physical agencies are suddenly launched upon the world which will surely much disturb the administration of justice. Muller, though in the carriage with Mr. Briggs, may be innocent of his murder, while a medium who was not in the carriage, may have committed it through these invisible hands, and possibly even without personal responsibility. If this were true nothing could any longer be brought home to any one. Once admit an invisible agency which acts without the knowledge and volition of man, and it would seem to us much less irrational to attribute it to an invisible person than to a visible person who knows nothing about it, and cannot detect himself in any sort of relation to it. Scientific analogies notwithstanding, we should claim the right if invisible agencies playing on the guitars, tambourines, &c., were once established at all, to judge of their general intelligence and culture, or inanity and ignorance, by their acts, and we should deny the right to confound them arbitrarily with persons who appear to take no share in these acts.

Indeed if we could once get proof of the existence of such invisible agencies, the sort of things they do would suggest a guess that they were due to a crowd of vacant half taught girls who had learned in life to be nimble with their fingers, to trifle with music and to like good society, perhaps without attaining it. Nothing is more striking than the impulse apparently given to a *seance* by the presence of an emperor, or a nobleman or two. Mr. Home, according to his own account, has had his greatest triumphs in imperial society; and the presence of Lord Bury and other distinguished men evidently increased greatly the number of hands appearing at this *seance* of the Brothers Davenport and Mr. Fay though we had heard little of them on former occasions. It was no doubt a great attraction to the "slender female hands" to pat so distinguished a member of the House of Commons as well as one of the best rifle shots in England. "Lord, Polly!" said Miss Braughtt in "Evelina," "only think! Miss has danced with a Lord," and we suspect that the same feeling must be strong wherever the hands came from which favoured Lord Bury and Sir C. Wyke so much at Mr. Boucicault's the other day. Mr. Home relates that one day at Mr. Rymer's at Ealing "each person in the circle who wore a ring had it quietly removed by a spirit hand, the hand being seen afterwards with all the rings on its fingers and, after displaying itself by turning about, showing the back and palm two or three times, inverted itself and cast the rings on the table." Can any one doubt that this was the hand of a young lady still yearning after jewellery, and discontented with the state in which rings can only be borrowed from earth for a moment's display? Also the inefficiency and want of resource in these agencies which always seem to repeat in connection with the same mediums the same feeble feminine "accomplishments" over and over again,—flower-selecting, weak sentiment, and feeble music with Mr. Home's set,—knot-untyings, guitar playing and trying on or taking off dress coats with the Messrs. Davenport,—forcibly suggest a half-cultivated class of frivolous minds which are still disposed to flirt with this world rather than to make head in the next. "What do ladies talk about," says Miss Emily Davies in her clever pamphlet on the education of girls, "at morning calls and evening parties? Children, servants, dress, and summer tours—all very good subjects in themselves, but so treated, partly through sheer ignorance, that as the conversation advances tedium grows till at last all signs of intelligence disappear, and the weary countenances too faithfully reveal the vacancy within." The same betrayal of utter vacuity of mind, so soon as a few feeble accomplishments have been played off, certainly characterises almost all the agencies in the *seances* of which we have read, and it looks very much as if the terrible *ennui* of the new existence had given rise to the resource of trifling idly with the world they ought to have done with. The author of "Matter and Spirit" gave, we remember, a communication from a sullen young person who found the other world intolerably dull and could not be persuaded to take at all to its more spiritual pursuits,—and this must clearly describe the state of the young people who play at hide and seek in the Messrs. Davenport's cabinet, and gently stroke Lord Bury and Sir Charles Wyke. Surely it would be a new and fresh impulse to the cause of secondary education if it could only be satisfactorily established that numbers of young persons, especially girls, go hence into the other state with minds so vacant that they are tempted, after they have passed the boundary, to linger on the precincts between the two worlds only in order to thrust delicate arms and hands back through the veil for a little posthumous admiration, and a chance now and then of wearing a temporary ornament,—to make appointments with the Messrs. Davenport in Regent-street or Portland-place for a good masquerade romp in distinguished company and a squeeze of one or two gentlemanly hands, —and to become "a sign" to the inhabitants of earth in that they untwist so cleverly the knots of earthly hemp while adding fresh meshes to the Gordian knots of human destiny.—*Spectator*, October 15.

OCEAN TELEGRAMS.

(From the Saturday Review, October 22.)

THE partial success which has attended the attempts to connect England and India by a telegraphic wire seem to have revived the hopes which, after soaring so high five or six years ago, were cruelly disappointed by the failure of the Atlantic line and many subsequent disasters. After all the mishaps that have occurred, it is not surprising that any confident prediction as to future telegraphic achievements should be met with excessive suspicion; and when Sir Charles Bright wrote to the *Times* to say that the Indian telegraph was nearly complete — and that within three years China and Australia may, if we please, be in instant communication with London—it was quite a matter of course that he should be answered by a critic enjoying a preternatural sharpness of vision for the difficulties to which Sir C. Bright was a little blind. Mere spectators who are neither stimulated by participation in telegraphic speculations nor terrified by the recollection of losses incurred find it difficult to forego the hope that, sooner, or later, all that has been dreamed of universal telegraphic communication will become a working reality. There is a fascination about the very magnitude and audacity of the larger schemes which captivates the fancy, even when it fails to secure actual co-operation. But there is better warrant than any hopes and fancies for believing that the great problems in telegraphy will before long be grappled with, and, it may be hoped, with a better issue than attended some of the earlier premature attempts.

Those who have watched the progress of the practical science of telegraphy, though they see that enterprises of this kind are much too arduous to justify sanguine predictions, know that the time which has elapsed since the most conspicuous failures has not been wasted. With the exception of the Malta and Alexandria cable, and other portions of the line to India, nothing on a very grand scale has been attempted since the breakdown of the Atlantic and Red Sea cables; but not the less, perhaps, all the more, on this account science has been making vigorous progress, the causes of past failure have been thoroughly ascertained, and the errors which vitiated the earlier efforts have now been completely exploded. Whether our engineers are yet in a position to promise us a network of telegraphic wires over the whole earth may be still a moot point; but this great preliminary stride has been taken, that whereas in 1857 almost everything connected with ocean telegraphy rested upon guess, it is now almost true to say that each separate danger has been measured, and the feasibility of almost the most difficult lines reduced mainly to a question of cost. No practical art ever reached this point without ultimately advancing much further, and though it would be rash to conjecture how many more years, and many more failures, must bridge over the interval before complete success is attained, we believe that there is now less reason than ever to despair of the ultimate triumph of many of the boldest schemes. Out of nearly a hundred submarine cables that have been laid from time to time, it is true that not much more than half are now in working order; and, as a rule, the successful cables have been those of the strongest, the heaviest, and the most costly descriptions. Most of the long cables and deep-sea cables have broken down, but the causes of failure are known. Many of them can be avoided, though not without incurring heavier outlay than was once thought sufficient, and the rest are said to be in a fair way to be surmounted by the improvements in manufacture and the discoveries of science. Whether the projectors of telegraph schemes are not even now too confident of immediate success, nothing but the event can prove; but there are, at any rate, signs to be noted more hopeful than the calculations of sanguine engineers. The project of carrying a cable from Ireland to Newfoundland across nearly 3000 miles of sea, with soundings occasionally of two and a half miles, was by far the most audacious that has ever been conceived; yet even for this scheme, after losing a capital of £600,000, the Atlantic Company have succeeded in raising a second fund, and are now busily engaged in manufacturing a cable which is to be paid out from the Great Eastern in the course of next summer. Every one must wish success to so courageous an experiment, though it is undeniable that many grave risks still remain, it is equally certain that the principal dangers which caused the destruction of the old cable have been either removed or greatly mitigated. At every stage of its progress a submarine cable is edged round with dangers. There is first the risk of defective manufacture, then the chance of mishap in paying out, and last, but by no means least of all, the certainty of deterioration and ultimate destruction by natural or accidental causes after the cable is submerged. Each of these elements of hazard is undoubtedly much diminished since the abortive attempts of 1857 and 1858. Incredible as it seems, it is a fact that the old Atlantic cable was laid down without any preliminary test of its soundness of the smallest value. A single pin-hole in the coating of 3000 miles of wire would be enough to ruin the whole enterprise, and until the cable lay at the bottom of the ocean no one could say whether such a defect did or did not exist. Since that time the whole machinery for securing perfect manufacture has been revolutionised. Continuous testing under water detects the slightest flaw at any point, and means have been found for determining with the utmost nicety the precise position of a fault, so that the evil may be remedied at any time until the wire is absolutely out of reach. Practically, there is now no difficulty in ensuring the perfect soundness of a telegraphic cable up to the moment when it is paid out over the ship's stern.

The second class of risks, those incidental to the laying of the cable, have in great measure been due to neglect of scientific precautions, and are almost entirely obviated now by the use of much stronger cables than were formerly in vogue. The new Atlantic cable, for example, though very slight in comparison with many others, will be more than twice as strong and nearly twice as heavy as that which was for a time at work, while its weight in water, on which the strain depends, will be scarcely increased at all. But the really formidable risk is that of more or less rapid injury after the submergence. That the wire will be successfully laid, and will remain for a greater or less time in working order, may, in the absence of special ill-luck, be reasonably expected, but very few data exist for forming any opinion how long it will stand. With a mile or two of water above it, it will be safe from the accidents that so often damage more accessible cables; but in this case injury is ruin. Iron will rust, and insects will gnaw even at the bottom of the Atlantic; and there is, besides, the possibility that the strongest rope of iron and hemp may give way when it lies stretched across the uneven rocks which will probably form some portion of its bed. The great safeguard against dangers such as these is to make the rope very thick and strong; but, in the case of an Atlantic cable, not only the extravagant cost, but the difficulty of stowing on ship-board, and laying 3000 miles of very heavy cable, rendered it quite impossible to carry this precaution nearly so far as has been done in all the most successful cables. Certainty of wearing out sooner or later; uncertainty how soon the the end may come; absolute impossibility of repairing damages—these are the conditions of the problem. But, after all, the difficulty is reducible to a question of cost, and it must be presumed that those who have ventured once more on the enterprise have done so on the calculation that their cable will be long-lived enough to pay for its construction. Actual experience has shown how very large an income may be realised out of a long cable when in working order, and it is quite possible that a comparatively short term of years would remunerate the Atlantic Company for their spirited outlay.

While experience has thus encouraged the boldest of our telegraph projectors to a renewal of their experiment, under circumstances at any rate much less unfavourable than those of their first essay, it has led other engineers to the conclusion that, for the present at any rate, the safest course is to avoid deep water whenever that can be done. The Malta and Alexandria line was laid on the principle of never exceeding a depth of 100 fathoms for more than a few miles. At the same time, the sheathing was intended to be strong enough to allow of the cable being picked up and repaired at almost any point, as has already been done on more than one occasion. Whether the requisite strength will be retained after a few years of corrosion may be doubtful, but though the limit of danger may have been approached too closely in this particular case, the principle of keeping a cable always accessible for repairs is obviously right, as taking away much of the extreme hazard of such speculations. The controversy in the *Times*, to which we have already referred, raises a very interesting question as to the feasibility of laying telegraphs all over the world without abandoning this useful precaution. If Australia and China can be reached across shallow seas, the Atlantic will be the only deep ocean which it will be necessary to cross. Sir Charles Bright asserts that a route may be selected in comparatively shallow water all the way to China on the one hand, and to Australia on the other, and that for the most part the inevitable deep seas and coral reefs exist only in the imagination of his critic. The project seems to be to creep in fifty-fathom water from Rangoon, along the coast of the Malay peninsula, to Singapore; and from that point to diverge with one line to the left, by the coast of Cochin China, and China Proper, to Hong Kong, and with another to the right, through Java, and thence by the Island of Timor to the Gulf of Carpentaria. According to Sir Charles Bright this last section is the only one where deep water cannot be avoided, and even there he insists that the difficulty would occur only over a distance of seventy miles; so that the cable would be accessible for repair in every other part, and a fault in the worst possible position would not involve any more serious loss than that of seventy miles of wire. It seems to be acknowledged that the soundings are by no means so complete as would be desirable for laying such a cable, but if Sir Charles Bright is right in saying that shallow water is known to exist in all but this short portion of the projected line, there is certainly nothing in an engineering point of view, to prevent the cable being laid within the three years claimed as sufficient for the work. The occasional or even the frequent occurrence of coral on the route would be rather a financial than an engineering difficulty. It is known that cables can be made strong enough to lie uninjured on a coral bed, and we have no doubt that to lay a cable from India to Australia and China, and to keep it in repair, is a feat quite within the compass of modern science. The completion and maintenance of the Indian line is a matter of much greater doubt. A message sent from Kurrachee on the 27th of September did, it seems, reach Bagdad on the 3rd, Constantinople on the 7th, and London on the 9th of this month; but before the speed upon this line can be materially improved, the Constantinople and Bagdad telegraph must be made secure and effective, and 150 miles of wire must be laid across the Valley of the Tigris between Bagdad and the head of the Persian Gulf. A more hopeful prospect is afforded by the continuation of the Russian line through Persia to the shores of the Gulf, which is expected to be finished in a few weeks. It is not many years since the notion of receiving our earliest Indian news through a Russian channel would have filled English statesmen with consternation, and, though a telegraph by any route would now be heartily welcomed, it would be more desirable to have a line free from the danger of interruption in the event of a European war. When the Indian telegraph is securely established, by whatever route it may happen to go, the extension to China and Australia would not seem to be attended by any insuperable difficulty; and, if once these lines and the Atlantic telegraph were laid, nothing but comparatively easy work would remain to complete a net-work which would leave New Zealand and the Cape almost the only places in the world of any importance excluded from the telegraphic circuit. For the realisation of these, like most other engineering visions, time and money are the only things wanting.

Telegraphy, after all its failures, and mainly through its failures, has passed out of the merely engineering into the commercial phase. Its task now is to prove not only that this or that cable can be made, but that it can be made to pay. The renewal of the Atlantic enterprise shows that there are capitalists who have faith enough even in that hazardous undertaking to embark in it once more, and, although the Government is not likely to carry its own ventures farther than it has already done in the laying of the Malta and Alexandria cable, private enterprise may be trusted to complete any telegraphic line which promises a reasonable return for the risk incurred. Every year, by supplying fresh experience, reduces the risk of this class of undertakings, and the time must sooner or later come when even the vast scheme of carrying our electric wires as far as China and Australia will be no longer dispersed as the dream of a poetical engineer.

COMMERCIAL AND MONETARY AFFAIRS.

(From the Times, October 26.)

IN the apprehensions of agriculturists had the least power of self-fulfilment, as sure as August came round there would be a bad harvest. But complain as we will of the uncertainty of the skies, that uncertainty is not aggravated by the element of human misgiving. While all below are fearing the worst, nature takes its own course, mocking alternately our hopes and our fears. It is far otherwise in the world of trade, and in the elements of commercial speculation. Here fluctuations of confidence perform the principal part in the ever-changing drama. Here courage is itself a power; so also is panic. Alternately, and almost periodically, they present themselves as potentates on the busy scene, and for the time exercise, as it may be, a grand or a terrible supremacy. The October of the physical calendar may be fine or not, but on the Exchange it often comes with a palpable pressure and a perceptible gloom; it is always, more or less, "the black month." This is not to ascribe to the annual crisis any power of mischief over and above that which comes from the errors and excesses of speculation; it only gives them time and shape, lighting upon weakness with the force of epidemic, and being, as it were, the season for a crop of disasters. Those of our readers who have followed the daily announcements for many weeks past of "stoppages," suspensions, meetings of creditors, requests for indulgence, and even downright defeat one, will be able to divide these incidents into several distinct classes; and according to the preponderance of this or that class they will fix the character of the crisis through which we are passing, if, indeed, we cannot say we have now passed. There are the colossal failures of banks or other large undertakings, disclosing utter and irremediable insolvency existing for many years under an imposing and enterprising exterior. Other failures disclose shortlived attempts to attain sudden wealth out of all proportion to the capital or other means employed. There are bubbles that have burst as soon as blown, and that have existed only as frauds and imp stures. But there are two other classes, one claiming our commiseration, the other asking even more. The first is the case of heretofore substantial firms, conducted on sound principles, that but recently, on some change of management or some evil inspiration, have fallen upon shoals or shifting sands, and have foundered by a momentary miscalculation. The other case is that of houses which, in the natural course of human change, have come into weaker, less experienced, or less courageous management, and have come suddenly to a stands ill, when the subsequent examination of their affairs proved that the step was unnecessary. The number of such cases proves that panic itself is a power, pushing on the creditor, paralysing the debtor, cutting off usual resources, and taking away even the heart to to look about for them.

As to undertakings in a state of real and incurable insolvency, but daily increasing their engagements and adding to the number of their dupes, we can only wish them to be brought to book at the earliest possible day, whether they have existed thirty days or thirty years. The sooner the deck is cleared of such rubbish the better. We have done all we can to invite a searching inquiry into the basis of any companies proposing to divide among many new and inexperienced shareholders undertakings which the original owners do not wish to keep to themselves, and cannot otherwise dispose of. We have advised the like caution wherever the enterprise is little known, the borrowers distant or already of ill repute, or the whole matter beyond the reach of common estimate. We have applauded the successive steps taken by the capitalists to discourage and sift speculation. We believe that in so doing we have humbly contributed to the abatement, or rather the prevention, of a very great calamity. There is much, indeed, that we have to be thankful for, and without which no warnings would have availed. A bad harvest, the want of cotton, or a Continental war would have brought us to a condition which we cannot venture to imagine. As it is, almost everything, within and without, has conspired for the good of this country, with the single exception of that hideous ruin we see across the Atlantic. But it is due to many besides ourselves to say that the tone of the chief commercial organs of this country has been wise and prudent. Yet we may consistently lament the fate of many who would have tided over their difficulties, whether real or imaginary, whether culpable or not, but for the despondency or the pressure of this hour. No doubt there are many firms at the moment that, if suddenly wound up, would yield little to their creditors. It is no disloyalty to the first principles of sound trade to admit that credit itself is a legitimate species of wealth, which disappears, of course, in the process of commercial dissection, leaving all so much the poorer. It is impossible to say what proportion of capital or stock justifies credit; but so long as credit enables a man to use his abilities, to organise labour, and to seize opportunities, it is equivalent to wealth.

It is cheering to think that there is abundance of money for legitimate purposes, even though the number of applicants at home and abroad has raised the rate of interest to an excessive point. The revenue continually improves, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer has no other anxiety than to distribute his remissions so as to satisfy himself, and as many others as he can. The staff of life is abundant. There is no longer the dismal cry of myriads asking for work or food, and draining England's wealth, though born to add to it. The colonies, a vast variety of enterprises at home, even the fearful gaps in American industry, give every man an opportunity, and, again and again, a fresh start in life. There is an utter absence of that deep and bitter disaffection which ate into the heart of the peasant and the peer half a century ago, and made government only another name for oppression and exclusion. There is not that ignorance that made almost every working man an easy prey to the fanatic or the agitator, and that interposed the wildest antipathies between labour and capital, between the people and their institutions, even between the subject and the Crown. In this happy change we see the perpetual means of revival from the worst calamities, and a security that no disaster shall be aggravated beyond its real import—that not even famine itself shall be construed into tyranny, as epidemics in times past have been referred to magic spells. All is now above board. No oligarchy conspires against the people; and, excepting that here and there labour oversteps itself in its claims, only to find itself finally overmatched, there is no envy of wealth or suspicion of power. England prospers because every Englishman, sound in mind and body, may prosper if he pleases. Hence the disaster of the hour ends with the hour. One combination disappears to give way to another, and the victims of misfortune, if they cease to occupy their old place at the head of enterprise, can easily find another, or rise again from the ranks of industry.

AN IRISH BISHOP OF 1714.—It was about a year after the young one was made dresser that this reverend prelate was smitten with her beauty, and married her. I shall only tell two little stories, as a specimen of him. The one was this, at a christening, after he had baptized the child, he brought the basin of water that had been used on that occasion to the lady of the house, saying, "This, madam, is sanctified water: pray let it be put into bottles. I assure you it is a sovereign remedy for sore eyes." The other: While he was in Ireland, a sea captain came to wait on him, whom, according to his custom, he entertained mighty well (for he might have been a Roman prelate for his luxury). After dinner he would needs show the tar his library, which the other did not care for, excusing himself because he did not understand books; but the bishop insisting upon it, they rose, and he followed the bishop, who carried him into one of the finest cellars, and the best filled the captain had ever seen; and then turned to him, he said, "How do you like my library?" The other replied, "Ah! this is something like a library. I assure your lordship it is one of the finest I ever saw, though I desire to remark to your lordship that most of the books are in quarto."—*Diary of Mary, Countess Cowper.*

OUR FURNITURE.—In the great majority of cases, the manner in which a household is furnished may be considered as a fair index of the habits and tastes of the inmates. Those people who think about the matter may be said to exude the little elegancies and appliances of their domestic adornments as naturally as the fish exudes the mother-of-pearl shell. The character of their minds is plainly written upon their chairs and tables, their pictures and their statuary; and a person of discernment can instantly make a very shrewd guess at the tone of the person's mind in whose house he may happen to be. A lady glances at the petty trifles on her friend's mantel-piece, skims over the card basket by way of endorsing her opinion respecting the position of the inmates, and sums up the total at once, as ladies are apt to do. The man generalises as to the fitness of things around him, their keeping, &c., and at once goes to the pictures. Therein he sees, as clearly as in a glass, the artistic as well as the moral tendencies of the host's mind; and a very slight glance at the book-range enables him to make a close estimate of his whole character. As it is evident that we are judged of by our surroundings, it cannot be a matter of indifference what those surroundings are. Indeed, so well is this understood, that people are but too prone to "assume a virtue if they have it not:" hence all kinds of attempts at displays of taste, and more commonly still of wealth and luxury, which to the refined eye marks the character of the man at once.—*Once a Week*

ANCIENT OYSTERS.—Every one who has visited the east of Kent is no doubt aware that what is still called the Isle of Thanet was once really an island, separated from the main land, not, as now, by a small stream like the Stour, which is navigable only for barges, but by an arm of the sea, through which the Roman galleys sailed on their way up the Thames to London, instead of weathering the stormy promontory of the North Foreland. The Castle of Richborough stood on the south side of this channel, commanding its entrance, and, nearly 2000 years ago, bore the name of Rutupis, or Ritupium, or Portus Rutupinus. That it was celebrated for its oysters we know from Juvenal, who speaks of "Oysters dredged from the Rutupian bed;" and our readers may be interested by hearing that very recently, on making the necessary excavations for the railway between Minster and Sandwich, which winds under the walls of the castle, a large mass of oyster-shells was discovered, which no doubt had laid *in situ* from a day anterior to the time when the Romans withdrew their legions from Britain, and their once victorious eagles flapped their wings and flew away.—*Builder.*

TO PRESERVE HEALTH.—Let your houses be swept every day, and your windows opened to admit the fresh air, and your rooms washed every week. Let your beds and blankets be spread out in the open air occasionally in fine dry weather. Let your beds be turned down and exposed to the fresh air for an hour or two every morning before they are made. Sleep will be more beneficial as this rule is practised.

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SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 26.
H. M. S. S. Esk, for Auckland.
H. M. S. S. Miranda, for Auckland.
Coetlegon, French war steamer, for Port de France.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 27.
Frowning Beauty, Telegraph (s), for Brisbane; Vernon, for Shanghai; Reine d'Anjou, for Petropaulovski.

SHIPS' MAILS.
MAILS will close at the General Post Office, as follows:—
FOR MELBOURNE.—By the City of Adelaide (s), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.
FOR MARYBOROUGH.—By the Eagle (s), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.
FOR ROCKHAMPTON.—By the Alexandra (s), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.
FOR BRISBANE.—By the Lady Young (s), on Wednesday, at 4 p.m.

THE OUTGOING MAIL per Northam consisted of the following number of letters, books, and newspapers:—

	Letters.	Books.	Newspapers
Australian ports ...	658	82	597
Indian ports ...	837	77	745
Trieste ...	70	...	1
France ...	259	...	110
United Kingdom:— Via Southampton	13,220	223	22,730
United Kingdom:— Via Marseilles.	4313	125	730
Total ...	19,357	507	24,913

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME	WINDS	REMARKS.
Dec. 26.	8.30 a.m.	South.	Strong, and cloudy.
	Noon.	South.	Ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	South.	Ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.
MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

1864. December.		Sun. Rises.	Sun. Sets.	High Water at Fort Denison Morn.	High Water at Fort Denison After.
27	TUESDAY	4 52	7 8	6 22	6 48

MOON.—New, 29d. 7h. 27m.; Full, 13d. 5h. 17m.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS.—In all cases these announcements must be properly authenticated and endorsed, or they cannot be inserted.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Attention to the following rules will save the writers of correspondence a good deal of trouble. We cannot undertake to return rejected communications. No notice can be taken of anonymous communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in this journal must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1864.

THE festive enjoyments of yesterday were marred by mist and rain—those enemies of holiday finery—those friends of drapers and milliners. Among all the statistics collected by our wise men, has anyone taken the pains to estimate the cost of a holiday? If we look at the array of gay apparel, all the gallantry of ribbons and feathers, we may be sure that no ordinary effort has been required to make up the assemblage of varied colours and nodding plumes, and then upon all this comes down an envious shower. The feathers droop, the ribbons and flounces draggle, and it would seem that as much disquiet and dissatisfaction may be felt in the brightest and most flaunting display as ever could have been suffered in olden times, when people were content with linsey-woolsey.

Still, if fine weather could be ensured there is certainly something attractive in all this gala show. It is pleasant to see a well-dressed people, even if some little excess of adornment may insinuate that our taste is somewhat below our means. We are far from envying the crowds of women whose hard-earned wages are somewhat improvidently spent. Still, if passing from the holiday scenes to other realities of life, we might, perhaps, regret that the outlay of one season is out of proportion with the provision that can be made for the rest.

In general our holidays are, however, distinguished for the heartiness and rationality of public enjoyments. It is evident from the number of passengers by various conveyances, that fresh air and rural life have great attractions. The large steam fleet we possess, as well as the extension of our railways, give abundant and varied opportunities to the pent up citizens to make the most of a holiday in the best form. The habits of Englishmen forbid them to look to any Government or public authority to devise their pleasures. This leaves an open field to all who are particularly qualified to meet the popular taste, and our advertising columns, as well as our notices of the events of the day, show how largely our demands are met by these spontaneous preparations.

Our reporters will give, in another column, the detail of these festive scenes. There is much, however, that they cannot record, for we presume that the private amusements and domestic parties absorb the bulk of the population. They have their own ways of spending a day of leisure, and a large household rarely finds any form of enjoyment superior to that which comes under the name of Home.

While, however, there is no public provision for popular entertainment Government certainly has its functions which cannot be neglected without danger. The regulation of public conveyances ought never to be overlooked. The people themselves are here helpless, and can exercise no caution, because singly they are invested with no authority. It may happen that a fall of rain will effect the same purpose, by thinning the numbers who contemplate this or that form of travel or amusement. The authoritative regulation, which may be for some time neglected with impunity, is not the less necessary at all times, for disorder, confusion, terror, and destruction are often but the work of a moment.

Those who have known the colony long must be struck with one phase of colonial life becoming increasingly comprehensive and prominent, namely, the multiplication of festive expeditions in connection with some institution, religious, scholastic, or civil. The people show an increasing disposition to group themselves according to those several sympathies and relations. That isolation which is so favourable to vice yields to these various forms of association. Providing nothing exclusive is sought by such organised forms of pleasure and recreation, they must be productive of good. All united in one pursuit, not only lessen expense, but take and give guarantees for its decorum. There is a sort of general responsibility on each for all, which must be useful wherever family ties are few, and the various members of society are but loosely united in common affairs.

We regret to learn that yesterday will add several to the catalogue of misfortunes by which this harbour has been too often signalised. Valuable young men have sacrificed their lives. There is no room for any observation which would seem like censure. It is impossible to imagine that Port Jackson will not attract at all times a population delighting in aquatic amusements, and it is undeniable that this adventurous spirit is one of the characteristics of the British race whenever in the neighbourhood of the sea. We cannot expect to escape casualties, and when they occur, except with clear proof of rashness, they seem to demand nothing but regret. But is it not possible to lessen their number? Would not some public caution having more authority than a paragraph, put the inexperienced and too venturous on their guard? A boat sailing past the numerous bays and headlands of this harbour in squally weather, if not thoroughly controlled, is sure to capsize, and, going down in most cases, some life is sacrificed. The knowledge of the art of swimming, though no infallible security, ought at least to be one condition imposed by every man on himself who undertakes boating in this beautiful harbour where many hundreds, for want of skill, have lost their lives.

FATAL OCCURRENCE AT THE NORTH SHORE.—A melancholy and fatal occurrence took place about seven o'clock yesterday evening, at the North Shore, by which a woman named Johanna Melville was killed. Deceased lived with a waterman named Henry Croker, otherwise called Hunt, in a cottage facing Blue's Bay. It is said that for the last few days she and her neighbours have been drinking to excess; and yesterday afternoon she and a Mrs. Taylor were drinking in the hut of a labourer named Dolan. The abodes of the three people—Hunt, Taylor, and Dolan—are close together, if they do not adjoin each other. It appears that Melville either stumbled on to the corner of an iron bedstead, or was pushed on to it, and she then received some internal injury, which a few minutes afterwards resulted in her death. The unhappy woman's death seems to have been secondarily caused by bleeding. It is said that she had scarcely strength to raise herself from the bed and to stagger into Mrs. Taylor's dwelling, where she died almost immediately. Deceased told Mrs. Taylor that she was done for, and that Dolan had killed her. Dolan, however, denied that he had struck the deceased, and said that she persisted in going into his place after he had ordered her out. Dr. Ward was called to see deceased, and attended before her death. There were no external wounds. Police sergeant Emmerton apprehended Dolan on suspicion of having caused the death of the deceased. It was reported last night that Dolan had murdered Melville in a most brutal manner by stabbing her with a knife, but the police sergeant was unable to find any weapon of the kind about. Hunt was at Middle Harbour yesterday, and returned to his dwelling shortly after the occurrence. Dolan's wife was lying on the bed at the time suffering from the effects of a severe beating inflicted by her husband on Christmas Day. An inquest will be held respecting the death of the deceased.

BOAT ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A fatal accident took place yesterday, during the race for the third-class yachts, by which two young gentlemen—Lieutenant Freeman, of the Volunteer Rifles, and Mr. Fisher, clerk in the Sugar Company's offices—were drowned. The yacht Ettie, the property of Mr. Spyer, was contesting in the race, her crew consisting of the following gentlemen:—Messrs. H. and T. Freeman, S. Cohen, Jobson, Brown, Spyer, Houston, Fisher, and Quodling. She had passed the Sow and Pigs reef, and was in the act of staying when about 500 yards from Camp Cove, but the boat had lost her way, and a sea suddenly broke aboard, a smart squall striking her at the same moment, and she filled and went down. Her crew could all swim, and they at once struck out for the southern shore; when about one hundred yards from land, Mr. Thomas Freeman and Mr. Fisher, who had struggled manfully to reach the shore, disappeared beneath the water, and were not again seen. On the accident being known in Watson's Bay, the pilots, with their crews, put off; but although the position of the boat was discovered, there was no trace of the bodies. The drags were used, but up to last night, the bodies had not been recovered.

ACCIDENT AT MIDDLE HARBOUR.—A serious accident occurred yesterday morning, at Middle Harbour, by which William Waterhouse, of the North Shore, one of the proprietors of the ferry steamer Brothers, was severely injured. It appears that the unfortunate man's hat had blown off, and that while he was stooping over the wharf to catch hold of it, the swell of the water brought the steamer against the pier, and Mr. Waterhouse was thereby much crushed. It is understood that his collar-bone and some of his ribs were broken, and that he suffered internal injuries. The unfortunate man was removed to Woolloomooloo Bay and thence to the Infirmary.

ACCIDENT ON BOARD THE FLAGSHIP.—An unfortunate occurrence happened on board the Young England at about half past five o'clock yesterday afternoon. At the close of the regatta, in accordance with the usual custom, the cartridges which remained were being fired off when the wind scattered the sparks and caused some powder in the axletree box of the gun to ignite. A gunner in the Royal Artillery named William John Cordner was standing near, and, it is understood, had three cartridges in his hand, which, together, with the powder in the axlebox exploded. The poor man's head and arms were terribly scorched; but it is expected that the injuries he received will not prove fatal. He was removed to the Infirmary for medical treatment.

STREET ACCIDENT.—An accident befel a gentleman named Stubbs yesterday morning in Parramatta-street. It appears that he, his son, and another gentleman, were riding into Sydney in a dogcart, when the horse which they were driving became frightened and overturned the vehicle opposite Pemel's flour mill. Mr. Stubbs had one of his legs broken, and the other gentlemen were somewhat bruised. The injured gentleman was taken to Dr. Harris's shop, where he received medical aid, and was then removed by the police to the Infirmary. The horse galloped along Parramatta, George, and Sussex streets, and was at last stopped near Market-street.

DEATH FROM INJURY.—Yesterday, the City Coroner held an inquiry at his office, concerning the death of James Dempsey, a shingler, who was found lying dead in Mr. Thomas's yard, York-street, on Saturday night. Deceased was allowed to sleep in a hayloft over a stable, and his body was found lying at the foot of a ladder leading to the loft. The body was partly undressed. A person in the neighbourhood heard a fall, and it was noticed that there was a wound over deceased's right eye, which had been caused by his head striking against a stone. Dr. Wright deposed that, having examined the body, he had discovered a fracture between the first and second bones of the cervical vertebrae, which was quite sufficient to cause death. Deceased was not a sober man, and he sometimes suffered from giddiness, the result of his having once fallen from a house. Coroner's finding: "Deceased, 64, died from injuries received by falling from a hayloft."

ST. PETER'S, WATSON'S BAY.—The new and commodious stone church of St. Peter's at Watson's Bay is this day to be consecrated by the metropolitan Bishop of Sydney. Divine service will commence with the Morning Prayer of the Anglican Church at 11 a.m., so that those people in Sydney who may wish to be present must leave the Circular Quay in the steamer Phantom at ten o'clock.

FLOGGING AT THE GAOL.—The sentence of flogging passed by the magistrates on Thursday last, at the gaol, upon William Terry, for acts of insubordination, was carried into effect early on Saturday morning. The prisoner received the twenty-five lashes without uttering any cry of pain, and was immediately after the flogging removed to the hospital.

THE CALLAGHAN MEMORIAL.—Saturday's *Braidwood Dispatch* says:—The monument erected by public subscription to the memory of the late District Judge Callaghan has been completed by Mr. Naylor, of this town, in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon his artistic skill. It is erected in the centre of St. Bede's Cemetery. The structure, which bears the following inscription on the east pannel of the face, is of freestone from Corang:—"Erected by public subscription to the memory of Thomas Callaghan, Esq., District Court Judge, in testimony of the impartiality and ability with which he discharged his Judicial duties. Obit November, 1863. *Requiescat in Pace. Amen.*" The foundation of rubble is four feet six inches square, the whole being between eight and nine feet high, from a design by Mr. Samuel Naylor. With the exception of the capital, it is quadrilateral. On the step of the foundation, which is ornamented at the corners by flutes, with a scallop shell enriched pannel, the pedestal springs from a moulded base, three feet square, surmounted by a moulded cornice, bearing the base of an ornamented entablature, surmounted by a well proportioned finished cross. As a work of architectural art, it possibly exceeds in beauty anything of the sort in the Southern districts.

EGYPTIAN WHEAT.—By the kindness of Mr. Timothy Nunan, of Dapto, we have been favoured with a beautiful sample of Egyptian wheat grown by him. One of the greatest advantages of this wheat is, that it is not affected by the rust. Mr. Nunan informs us that he has grown about an acre and a half of this wheat adjacent to some colonial wheat, the colonial wheat has been attacked by the rust and destroyed, while the Egyptian grows in luxuriance within a few feet of the diseased wheat. It might be well if our farmers were to give this new wheat a trial, and we think if they produce such fine grain as the sample Mr. Nunan has shown us, the cultivation of Egyptian wheat will add another source of wealth to our already rich district.—*Illawarra Express.*

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

KIANDRA.

Monday, 5.40 p.m.

For Maneroo the Hon. James Martin has a majority of 115. The particulars of all the polling have not yet been received.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER FROM YASS GAOL.—Shortly after one o'clock on Thursday afternoon last, the inhabitants of the town were startled at hearing that one of the prisoners confined in the new gaol had made his escape by getting over the wall of the airing yard. So barefaced and culpable an escape could at first hardly be credited, considering the height of the wall and the watchful guard that is supposed to be kept over the prisoners whilst taking air and exercise. The report, however, quickly received confirmation. It appears that about the hour mentioned there were upwards of twenty prisoners in the yard, some of whom were under sentence, and others under committal for trial. The guard consisted of two warders name Hickey and Perry. While the prisoners were variously engaged, Hickey observed the legs of one of them disappearing over the north-west angle of the wall, but so rapid was the movement that he is unable to say whether there was any other of the prisoners underneath who had aided in this daring escape. The alarm having been given, warder Perry, arming himself with a carbine, rushed out of the gate, and making towards the place where the escape had been effected, saw the prisoner mounted on a grey horse galloping across the river at the crossing-place near Mr. Hilly's former inn. Warder Barry, who was off duty at the time, espying the fugitive, joined in the chase, but soon discovered that their endeavours to get within shot of him were useless. On Perry's return he met Dr. Blake, the visiting justice, who at once instructed him to go to Mr. Hilly's, the Globe Hotel, and procure a horse and follow the prisoner. While doing so Mr. Simpson, the publican, came in from North Yass, and on being interrogated stated that he had seen a man mounted on a grey horse galloping hard towards the racecourse. This left no doubt that the fugitive had taken that direction, and Perry, mounted and armed with a revolver, pursued him along the road towards Bowning. On the way he learnt from several parties that the escapee had passed them and was still a-head. Perry continued his onward course as fast as his horse would permit him, and reaching the base of a hill saw his man just dipping the other side. Urging on to the topmost speed, Perry came sufficiently close as to leave no doubt that he was right in his chase. As soon as the fugitive saw he was pursued he turned off the road and galloped towards a scrub. Perry then fired at him, but his horse began to buck, not being accustomed to be shot over; the ball did not take effect and the prisoner made his escape into a scrub near the base of the Black Range. Perry's horse was by this time knocked up and the only course to be pursued was to return to Yass. The name of the escaped prisoner is John Wearin. He was under committal by the Bench at Binalong for the robbery of Mr. Barnes' store at Murrumburrah, and was received into gaol about a fortnight since with two other young men named Bourke and Mitchell, who are charged with being accessories to the felony. Wearin is a native of the colony, of slight build and active in his movements. He is about five feet eight or nine inches in height. Hickey and Perry have been suspended from duty pending an inquiry into this affair, so disreputable to our gaol management. Three mounted men were despatched by Sergeant Scully immediately the information of the escape reached him.—*Yass Courier*, December 24.

THE IRON BARKS.—The correspondent of the *Western Examiner* writes:—We have had some very heavy thunder of late, with very little rain, so that water for mining purposes is still scarce. Both the quartz crushing machines are completed. Great anxiety for rain is felt among the miners. Mr. Korf has commenced crushing some stone belonging to himself, which is said to have yielded 2 oz. per ton, and a few tons from the Post Office Reef, crushed for another party, have yielded 17 dwts. to the ton. Parties still persevere and are in great expectation of being well remunerated.

NEW WHEAT.—We were shown a sample of new wheat at Mr. Higman's mill a few days since. It had a pretty good appearance, but seems to have been cut before it had arrived at maturity, and therefore was a little pinched. It was grown on the farm of Mr. Lawler, at Jugiong. The crops in that neighbourhood are generally in fine condition.—*Yass Courier*, December 24.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A SNAKE.—On Thursday, the 15th instant, a shepherd boy named John Batson was bitten by a snake, or some other poisonous reptile, at Crowther station, and died the same evening. The following evidence was given at the inquiry held by the police magistrate:—John Thompson, being sworn, deposed: I am a watchman in the employment of Mr. Pring. Yesterday, I called at Olúney station, the place where the deceased John Batson was shepherding. It was about 10 o'clock a.m. About 11 o'clock deceased John Batson came to the hut where I was. His father and mother lived in this hut. John Batson ran into the hut and threw himself upon the bed. He then told me he had been bitten by an iguana. I asked him did he see it. He said he did not, except its tail, but he was certain it was not a snake. He told me that a bandicoot ran into a log, and that he put his hand in to pull it out, when he was bitten on the thumb of the right hand by what he thought was an iguana. He only saw the tail of the reptile, and he was sure it was not a snake. Two or three minutes after he was bitten he got very sick, lost his eyesight, and threw up. He then made for his home, but was very sick several times before he reached there. The first thing I did was to put a ligature on his wrist to keep the blood from circulating upwards. He showed me a small spot on the back of the thumb under the nail. I scarified the place, and then put powder on it, and blasted it twice. We then (his mother and myself) fomented the hand and arm with salt and water very hot for two hours. He said he thought he was one hour before he got to his hut after he was bitten. He complained of pain in his head. He was sick for two or three hours until his mother gave him a dose of salt and water, which caused him to vomit, and afterwards he was not so sick; his limbs became paralysed, and he got very weak, languid, and sleepy, but we kept him awake. The boy's mother stated that his heart beat very strong about twelve o'clock at night, just before he died, and there was a rattling in the throat. He died immediately afterwards. She saw a small mark on the back part of his thumb on the right hand; they were two little specks like pin pricks; they had been bleeding. She knew there were a great many snakes on the part of the run where her son was. Charles Temple, a duly qualified medical practitioner, said he had heard the previous evidence, and, judging from the symptoms described, he considered the cause of the deceased's death was the bite of some poisonous reptile, such as a snake or death-adder.—*Burrangong Argus*, December 24.

THE OTAGO GOLD-FIELDS.—The *Daily Times* of the 13th instant contains a report from the Mount Benger district, which says:—"The continued dryness of the season begins to affect the mining interest considerably in the diminution of the water supply, on which it is so dependent. Although business cannot be said to be vigorous here, it is steady, as also the population. Good wages are generally being made, and a good many speculations in mining being entered upon: those already commenced progress satisfactorily, and another week, I hope, will see several of the large races completed and in operation. On Tuesday, a miner came in here from the Lammermoor Ranges with one of the largest and most beautiful nuggets I have yet seen in the colony; it weighs 6 oz. 12 dwt. gross, having about 5 dwt. of quartz intermixed. As a specimen, its value is estimated at from £26 to £30, and I believe there is every probability of its being placed in the forthcoming exhibition. This specimen was found by two miners while prospecting about three miles from the head of the Teviot, on the Taieri side of the range."

DESTRUCTION OF A WOOLSHED BY FIRE.—The *Yass Courier* of Saturday says:—It was reported yesterday in town that Mr. Welman's woolshed, near Murrumburrah, was totally destroyed by fire on Monday last. It was said to be the work of an incendiary.

MUNICIPALITY OF REDFERN.—The usual meeting of council was held on Friday, the 23rd instant. Present—the chairman (Mr. Thomas Jones) and councillors Wild, Crane, Renwick, and Williamson. Minutes of the last meeting read and confirmed. Report of the finance committee brought up by the chairman, and payment ordered of sundry accounts amounting to £65 7s 9d, on the motion of councillor Wild, seconded by councillor Renwick. Correspondence read:—1. A letter from the Town Clerk, Sydney, stating that "the City Council have no power to interfere in the matter" of the running of omnibuses in the streets of this municipality during the hours of Divine service on the Lord's Day, the Redfern council having requested his worship the Mayor to put a stop to the practice. 2. From the council clerk, Waterloo, agreeing to share the expense of guttering across Boundary-street. Resolved, "That as Christmas Day falls upon Sunday this year, the day labourers be allowed Monday as a holiday instead. Councillor Wild moved, "That George-street, from Redfern-street to Albert-street, be kerbed and guttered." Seconded by councillor Renwick, and carried. Councillor Williamson moved, "That application be made to Mr. M'Culloch, as agent for the estate, to know if he will defray half the expense of a stone culvert across the creek in Eveleigh Road, this council paying the other half." Seconded by councillor Wild, and carried.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO BAY REGATTA.

THIS annual aquatic tournament, linked inseparably with Boxing day sports, and regarded with such favour by the lovers of aquatics generally, came off yesterday; and but for the terrible accident and loss of life with which it was marked would have been as successful as it has been in years that have passed away. The morning dawned gloomily; a strong, and for the season, cold breeze from the southward, and dark heavy clouds following each other in quick succession, indicated that the day would be showery and the weather unsettled. The prospects for those who desired to spend the day in the open air were by no means cheering; but by eleven o'clock there was a goodly company on board the flagship, and hundreds of pleasure seekers were scattered among the rocks and trees which skirt the lower part of the Domain. The breeze was strong and variable throughout the day, and several showers of rain fell; but the weather was not such as to seriously interfere with the sport. The fine ship Young England, Captain Clark, was placed at the disposal of the committee for flagship, and she answered the purpose admirably. Had the weather been fine, and the decks of the vessel crowded, as they doubtless would have been, her saloon accommodation would perhaps have proved too limited, but under the circumstances there was not the slightest ground for complaint. An excellent luncheon was provided on board, to which a large number did ample justice. The usual loyal toasts were proposed and responded to, and also "Success to the Woolloomooloo Bay Regattas." The excellent music of the Volunteer Band contributed materially to the enlivenment of the proceedings, and was a source of much gratification to the lovers of Terpsichore during the latter part of the day.

With regard to the races, the sailing races were exceedingly well contested, but much of the pulling was somewhat tame. One of the most noticeable features of the day was the signal defeat of the champion sculler, Mr. R. Green. His failure was variously attributed. It was said by some that he was out of condition, and some suggested the "spasms;" others insinuated that he did not try to do his best, while not a few expressed a belief that he was defeated on his merits.

It is with great regret that we have to state that the day did not pass over without several accidents, one of which resulted in the loss of two lives. One of the sufferers was Lieutenant Freeman, of No. 1 Company of the Sydney Volunteers—a young gentleman who was widely known and deeply respected. The other was Mr. Fisher, a young gentleman in the employ of the Sugar Company, who was known and respected by a large circle of friends. Messrs. Freeman and Fisher formed two of the crew of the Ettie, in the second-class yacht race, and shortly after rounding the Sow and Pigs she was caught by a squall, filled, and went down off Camp Cove. Her crew were thrown into the water, and they immediately struck out for the shore, seven reaching it in safety, and the remaining two finding a watery grave. Several other boats capsized, but their crews suffered nothing further than a good ducking. Inspector Cowell, of the Water Police, picked up the crew of one swamped boat, and Mr. Ferris of the same force did a similar service for another boat's crew.

Unfortunately, another accident occurred on board the flagship, by the explosion of gunpowder. After the termination of the day's sports the artillerymen were firing off the remaining cartridges, and as one of the men was standing near the gun with three cartridges in his hand, the gun was fired and the three cartridges exploded in the poor fellow's hands. He was dreadfully burnt and blackened, but it is hoped he will recover from the effects.

We have only to add that the arrangements on board the flagship were good. Mr. I. Josephson gave every satisfaction as starter, and Mr. W. M'Quade as umpire.

A detailed account of the racing is appended.

First Race.—All Youths under eighteen, pulling a pair of sculls in light skiffs. Course, from Wharf at head of Bay, round Fort Denison, and back to Flagship. First prize, £5; second, £2. Entrance, 10s. 6d.
Not sufficient entrances.

Second Race.—Gentlemen Amateurs, pulling pair sculls, in light skiffs. Course, same as No. 1. Prize, Silver Cup, value £10 10s. Entrance, £1 1s.
Elvira—A. Crook—Blue and scarlet 1
Favorita—R. Younger—White 2
Sabrina—Q. Deloitte.

Mr. Deloitte did not start, thus the race was left to Mr. Crook and Mr. Younger. The former was the favourite, and he fully justified the confidence placed in him by winning cleverly. Shortly after starting he took a strong lead, kept it throughout the race, and won with ease.

Third Race.—Pulling Dingies, under canvas, not exceeding 15 feet overall. Course, from moorings in Woolloomooloo Bay, round Clark Island, back round Flagship, round Fort Denison, round boat in Woolloomooloo Bay, and back to Flagship. First prize, £8; second, £2. Entrance, 10s. 6d.
Slim Jim—W. Paul—Blue and white 1
Betsy Eagar—J. Pashley—Red, white star 2
Leonora—W. Birkenshaw—Magenta 3
Lisette—H. Inder
Monkey—J. Perry
Pimp—John Smeal
Lurline—J. Macarthy
Rowdy Dick—W. G. Bosward
Teaser—W. Paul
Eliza—James Smeal
Florence—B. C. Boake.

The start for this race presented a very pretty sight. The boats all got away together, and made for Clark Island, the first point which they had to round. In coming back to the Flagship, Betsy Eagar had a slight lead, closely waited upon by Lurline and Slim Jim. At the back of Fort Denison Lurline capsized. Betsy Eagar was first round the Fort, and Slim Jim second, but Leonora, which had been gradually hauling upon the leading boats, now took up first position and held it to the ship. Slim Jim also overhauled Betsy Eagar in turning up the bay. They passed the ship in this order—Leonora first, Slim Jim second, and Betsy Eagar third. From some misapprehension in the minds of those who were in the Leonora as to the course—being evidently under the impression that the race terminated at the Flagship without rounding any further point—they gave up the contest. This gave a slice of luck to those in Slim Jim, who, knowing the course, beat up round the boat moored near the new circular wharf, ran back to the ship, and thus secured first prize. Betsy Eagar took second money.

Fourth Race.—All Amateurs, pulling pair sculls, in light skiffs. Course, same as No. 1. First prize, £10; second, £2. Entrance, £1 1s.
Athlete—J. M'Cleer—Pink 1
Star of Australia—J. Donnelly—White 2
Pelter—J. Connor.

The three boats started; but Connor gave up almost immediately afterwards, leaving the race to M'Cleer and Donnelly. The latter had not the ghost of a chance, as M'Cleer pulled right away from him, and won the race easily.

Fifth Race.—Bona fide Skiffs not exceeding 21 feet overall, 5 feet beam, and 20 inches deep, under canvas, fins and centre-boards excluded. Course, from moorings in Woolloomooloo Bay, round Shark Island, round Flagship, round Fort Denison and back to Flagship. First prize, £12; second, £3. Entrance, £1 1s.
Rebecca—J. Morton—Light blue 1
Surprise—E. O'Connor—Dark blue.. 2
Wabbigong—H. Reynolds—Pink 3

This was a very well contested race. The Wabbigong showed herself to possess the most speed in the early part of the race, and in passing the Flagship, after having rounded Shark Island, she had a good lead, with Rebecca second, and Surprise third. The Rebecca now began to overhaul her rival and the Surprise also, and ere long the Rebecca was the leading boat, with Surprise second. No alteration took place after this; the Rebecca winning easily, and the Surprise second. The Wabbigong entered a protest against the Rebecca, on the ground that she did not start from moorings.

Sixth Race.—Open Boats and Skiffs not exceeding 22 feet overall (having fins or centreboards) under canvas. Course same as No. 5. First prize, £12; second, £3. Entrance, £1 1s.
Dart—James Richards—Dark blue 1
Marian—F. H. Robberds—Red, white, and blue .. 2
Peri—W. M'Donald—Light blue 3
Hope—James Smith
Dove—J. Bradley

In this race Marian first showed prominently, and by the time that half the course was run she had a long lead. In passing the ship, after having rounded Shark Island, she was about a quarter-of-a-mile ahead, Peri being second, and Dart third. After rounding Fort Denison Dart passed the Peri, and was evidently gaining upon the Marian. At this stage of the race Marian's sprit would persist in slipping down every few seconds, and thus she had not a chance against her fleet competitor. When they reached the Flagship the second time the Dart had a lead of several lengths, and this advantage she maintained to the finish, Marian second, and Peri an exceeding close third.

Seventh Race.—Second-class Yachts, not exceeding 12 tons (centreboards excluded). From moorings in Woolloomooloo Bay, round a boat off Manly Pier, back round Flagship, round Floating Light and Sow and Pigs and back to Flagship. First prize, £20; second, £7. Entrance, £2 2s.
Gitana—F. J. Jackson—No. 3 Marryatt's code .. 1
Why Not—J. Nichols—Blue, white cross 2
Ida—J. Josephson—Blue, with white cross 3
Australian—F. Smart—White and blue
Elaine—W. F. Norie—White, black Maltese cross.

This was the most important sailing race of the day, and certainly it was one of the best contested, so far as regards the first and second yachts. Elaine did not put in an appearance. When the gun fired, all except the Little Australian got away smartly, but she was a long time before she got fairly underway, and then she did not appear to be in her usually excellent trim. As they passed the point of Garden Island on their way down the harbour, Gitana had a lead of two or three lengths with Why Not second and Ida third; Australian twenty or thirty lengths behind. When they again appeared in sight, after having rounded the boat off Manly Pier, the Gitana was still leading, and Why Not in close attendance. Ida was third, but the distance between her and Why Not was considerably greater than that between Gitana and Why Not. After passing round the ship they made the best of their way down the harbour again towards the Sow and Pigs, and when they next appeared the positions were unchanged. The distance between Gitana and Why Not, however, appeared to have decreased, for the former had a lead of barely two lengths. She managed to maintain her pride of place, however, to the termination, and as she finally passed the ship she was hailed the winner with immense cheering. Ida was an indifferent third, and nothing was seen of the Australian for a considerable time afterwards.

Eighth Race.—Gentlemen Amateurs, pulling a pair of oars in light skiffs, with coxswain. Course same as No 1. Prize, two silver cups, value £5 5s. each. Entrance, £1 1s.
Sabrina—Q. and C. Deloitte—Magenta and blue .. 1
Elvira—R. Younger and A. Crook—Blue and scarlet .. 2
Favorita—J. Crook and L. Younger—White.

Favorita did not start, and the pullers in Elvira might have spared themselves the trouble, for the Deloittes pulled right away from them and won with the greatest ease.

Ninth Race.—Open boats, not exceeding 22 feet overall, under canvas (fins and centre boards excluded). Course, from moorings in Woolloomooloo Bay, round Sow and Pigs and Floating Light, round Flagship and Fort Denison, and back to Flagship. First prize, £13; second, £5. Entrance, £1 1s.
Thought—A. Oliver—Blue and white 1
Royal Oak—W. Creed—White, red cross 2
Leisure Hour—P. Richardson—Red 3
Laura—W. and J. Watts
Sibyl—E. and G. Yeomans
Rose of Denmark—H. Ash
Dora—A. Saddington.

This was a very interesting race, from the large number of changes which took place in the positions of the boats during its progress. In passing the south reef of Garden Island Laura had a slight lead, with Leisure Hour second, Thought third, Dora fourth, and Sibyl fifth. Several changes took place down the harbour, but when they again appeared in sight Laura still led, with Leisure Hour second, Rose of Denmark third, and Thought fourth.

Several more changes took place in running out, round, and beating back from the Fort, and they passed the ship, as follows:—Thought, first; Royal Oak, second; Leisure Hour, third; Sybil, fourth; and Laura, fifth. There was no further change afterwards, the whole finally passing the ship in the order indicated.

Tenth Race.—All Comers, pulling a pair of sculls, in light skiffs. Course, same as No. 1. First prize, £12. Entrance, £1 1s.
Athlete—J. M'Cleer—Pink 1
Guiding Star—R. Green—Black and white 2
Star of Australia—J. Donnelly—White

This was looked upon as a certainty for Green, and there were offers of five to one upon him; but the champion was not successful, notwithstanding the large amount of confidence placed in him. Donnelly did not start. The race down, past the Flagship, was very good indeed, the two boats being close together. At length M'Cleer got past his formidable rival, and the champion did not appear to make an effort afterwards, as he pulled home quite leisurely.

Eleventh Race.—Third-class Yachts, not exceeding 5 tons. Course, from moorings in Woolloomooloo Bay, round Sow and Pigs, round Flagship, round Shark Island, and back to Flagship. First prize, £15; second, £5. Entrance, £1 1s.
Zephyr—L. A. Windeyer—White, with red cross .. 1
Frolic—J. Crook—Union Jack 2
Ettie—J. Spyer—Blue.

The three got away upon equal terms, and kept side by side till passing the reef on Garden Island, when Ettie had a slight advantage, Frolic lying second, and Zephyr third. In due time the Frolic made her way back to the ship first, with the Zephyr second; but the Ettie was nowhere to be seen, and on inquiring of the Zephyr's crew those on board the Flagship were informed that she had gone down near the Sow and Pigs. Frolic and Zephyr continued the race, and before the two had got back to the flagship the second time Zephyr had caught and passed the Frolic. Thus the race terminated, Frolic being a pretty good second.

Twelfth Race.—All Amateurs, pulling two pairs sculls in light skiffs, with coxswain. Course, same as No. 1. First prize, £10; second, £2. Entrance, £1 1s.
Athlete—J. M'Cleer and J. Booker—Pink 1
Star of Australia—J. Donnelly and J. Connor—White 2
Mira—W. Connor and H. M'Cleer—Blue.

Mira did not start. Athlete gradually forged ahead of Star of Australia, and appeared to increase her lead as they approached the Fort. As they returned, however, Donnelly and Conner in the Star were found to be pressing M'Cleer and Booker very closely, and for some time the result appeared doubtful. The "pinks," however, kept their lead, and won by about six lengths.

Thirteenth Race.—All Licensed Watermen, pulling a pair sculls, in licensed watermen's boats. Course, same as No. 1. First prize, £8; second, £2. Entrance, 15s.
Champion—J. Dunnett—white and blue 1
J. Monigan—P. Connelly—red and white 2
Rob Roy—T. Macgregor—white.

Macgregor, in a new boat, went away with the lead, but was soon collared by Dunnett, who held his advantage to the end. In pulling back from the Fort against the wind, Connelly caught and passed Macgregor, and long before the leading boats reached the Flagship, he was completely out of the race. Dunnett won the race by about six lengths.

There were three other races set down in the programme, but the fourteenth and fifteenth did not fill, and Donnelly and Connor pulled over for the prize in the sixteenth.

Seventeenth Race.—Gig and Dingy. Prize, £3 3s. Entrance—gig, 10s.; dingy, 1s.
Gig—'Possum—P. Punch... 1
Dingy—Ringtail—H. Smart.

This event resulted in the success of the gig, the dingy being caught after about seven minutes' chase.

This brought the day's proceedings to a close, and in a short time the hundreds of persons who had witnessed the regatta were wending their way homewards.

MANLY BEACH.

A more than usually large number of persons visited this locality yesterday, notwithstanding the heavy wind and the threatening rain. The truth is that the day was so ungenial for open-air holiday-making that even the ever-hopeful Manly Beachites hardly expected to see more than a few stray visitors. But, as the rain only threatened, and did not absolutely fall—or, if it fell, only in such gentle showers as to be barely perceptible—the numbers that trusted themselves to a venture of Manly Beach, under the discouragement of a south-easterly gale, was something astonishing. In addition to the Phantom and the Breadalbane, which may be regarded as regular boats on the line, two other steamers were engaged for the accommodation of visitors, and they came down crowded at every trip until the last, and then, as the day waned, the numbers waned with it. There was one thing that may well be remarked that although some thousands of persons visited Manly yesterday, by the steamers, not one single accident occurred; nor were the police called upon to interfere in any one single instance. There may have been instances in which too much liquor had been imbibed, but looking at the kind of persons who make holiday on such a day as Boxing Day, and looking at the temptation to irregularity in the very unfavourable weather, the excess was not by any means so great as would be witnessed in a large city of the mother country. In fact until one was on board the steamer nothing of the sort was perceived, and there it was to a very great extent subdued and kept down by the praiseworthy interference and good sense of the more sober citizens. At the two chief hotels at Manly there were sports of every kind provided by way of amusement. Foot races, jumping, quoits, and all the usual out of door temptations to exercise that our English habits seem to require, and the visitors availed themselves of these up to a very late hour. It was evident that the company present came to enjoy themselves, for nothing but mirth and amusement was to be seen around, and the detachment of the Sydney police who had been sent down for the occasion had almost a sinecure of their work, if we except a stray sporting gentleman or two who had to be dislodged, and who would have left the metropolitans with nothing to do had they remained in Sydney. There was no accident, no difficulty of any kind, if we except only some mal-arrangements in regard to the last boat that left the pier. Some persons who were on board the boats at five o'clock, did not leave Manly until nearly eight o'clock, and this sort of thing ought, if possible, to be avoided for the future. So well has the present manner of conducting the business answered, that we are sure that this *contretemps* on the present occasion has arisen from accident or mistake, rather than from prearrangement, and will be avoided in future.

WATSON'S BAY.

The unpropitious state of the weather seems to have had an effect upon the number of visitors to this locality, for it was not so great as upon many previous holidays of the same kind. There were two steamers plying to the spot through the day, and though they brought down many visitors, the number was not by any means so large as have visited this pretty watering place upon former occasions. There are so many pretty nooks, and crannies, and indents, and quiet coves, into which boats and picnic parties may ensconce themselves in this neighbourhood that it is not always safe to reckon the number of visitors by the tale of the steamboat collector; and yesterday, there was a pretty good scattering of holiday-makers through the bush in every direction, from Rose Bay round to Camp Cove. Everything went off well and pleasantly with the exception of an accident, which we regret to learn, happened to two persons named Freeman and Fisher, who lost their lives, the one endeavouring to save the other.

MIDDLE HARBOUR.

STEAM EXCURSION TO CLONTARF.—The Illalong, yesterday, conveyed no fewer than six hundred excursionists to the eastern side of the Middle Harbour, where a variety of amusements awaited those who were venturous enough to disregard the threatening aspect of the weather. The steamer took down the holiday folks in two trips, calling at Woolloomooloo Bay for the convenience of those resident in that part of the city. In the agreeable little spot—selected for the occasion—now known by the great historical name of "Clontarf," there were races, cricket, quoits, football, and other old English sports for those who cared to task their full energies, and dancing (to the music of a band) for those whose tastes were more Terpsichorean than athletic. The Illalong returned to Sydney, for the last time, at about dusk.

EXCURSION TO BALMORAL GARDENS.—Another steam excursion—organised in connection with the Catholic Young Men's Society of the Sacred Heart—took place yesterday, the locality visited being the Balmoral Gardens. The visitors were taken down in the Collaroy steamer. About eight hundred persons went to the "Gardens" in the steamers, and appeared to enjoy themselves, notwithstanding the very disagreeable state of the weather. There was a good band of music provided, to the exhilarating strains of which dancing went on to a considerable extent in the neat rustic pavilion near the dwelling-house. On the adjacent green lawns the people either promenaded by hundreds, in spite of the wind and rain, or went through the variety of amusements which had been placed within their reach by the managing committee. Refreshments were provided on the grounds at a moderate cost. In the north wing of the pavilion the committee had provided refreshments for themselves and several few other gentlemen. The health of the Most Reverend the Roman Catholic Archbishop and some other appropriate toasts were proposed and received with all due enthusiasm. The Collaroy returned to Sydney, with all her complement of passengers at about ten p.m. In the morning, however, a sad accident happened to a man named Waterhouse, who was severely jammed by the steamer alongside the wharf, through some inadvertence on his part. The casualty occurred early in the day, when Waterhouse had gone down in a small steamer with a supply of good and substantial food. The poor man was immediately brought back to Sydney for surgical aid, and, although much injured, his life is not despaired of.

CRICKET.

HOWEVER ardent our cricketers may be, the weather yesterday was such as to limit their operations; the unpromising morning and drooping noon left no hope of a break. The only match of any importance that was proceeded with in spite of the pluvial obstacles was that played on the Albert Ground between Eleven of the Albert Club and Twenty-two of the Civil Service. Had the weather proved favourable, some fine cricket would no doubt have been shown in this contest, and the anticipation of an exciting event would probably have attracted a large number to the ground. The spectators under the circumstances were, however, limited to enthusiastic devotees to the game, and a few of its stanchest patrons. A strong wind blew keenly and coldly across the level ground, and occasionally brought heavy showers that drove the players to the shelter of the pavilion.

It was a pretty general opinion when the match was announced that the Alberts, although able to bring together a first class team, had to some extent overrated their powers in competing with twenty-two of the Civil Service, which comprises some very good, and a large number of moderately competent cricketers. The event which, as agreed, was dependent upon the first innings, confirmed this impression.

The Alberts, who were first to go to the wicket, made a good stand, thirty-three being reached at the fall of the third wicket, and fifty-three on the fourth batsman being out; but little else was done, the remainder of the players, although holding their ground for some time, and playing well, being unable to get the ball away. Messrs. Goddard and Belcher alone succeeding in earning double figures. The total was sixty seven.

Oatley and Lewis, the first batsmen to represent the Civil Service, opened a good score, and the prospect appeared to be a victory, with many wickets to spare. When the fifth man was out, the score stood at thirty-one, to which Oatley by some good play contributed a dozen. D'Arcy and Newcombe also exhibited some excellent batting, the former making eleven, the latter (notout) eighteen. Vivian's eight was also made in a very creditable style. All went out for eighty.

The Civil Service thus won by 13 runs.

The following is the score:—

ALBERT CLUB.

Jones, b. Newcombe ...	4	Stack, not out ...	1
Goddard, c. Vivian ...	23	Foulis, b. Newcombe ...	1
Bowley, c. Allen ...	6	Gordon, b. Newcombe ...	0
Belcher, l b w., b. Newcombe	15	Morris, b. Durie ...	5
Lawrence, c. Gregory ...	0	B. 3, w. 9, n. b. 2 ...	14
Curtis, c T. Lewis ...	0		
Thompson, b. Durie ...	0		67

CIVIL SERVICE.

T. Lewis, st. Foulis ...	5	Vivian, b. Lawrence ...	8
Oatley, b. Thompson ...	12	Allen, st. Foulis ...	1
Chisholm, l b w, b. Thompson ...	0	Jaques, c. Foulis ...	0
	0	Fitzpatrick, b. Lawrence ...	0
Edwards, b. Lawrence ...	0	C. Muddle, st. Foulis ...	1
Manton, b Lawrence ...	0	W. Newcombe, st Foulis ...	1
D'Arcy, c. and b. Lawrence	11	Unwin, b. Lawrence ...	0
Durie, b. Thompson ...	2	Reid, b. Thompson ...	0
J. Muddle, b. Thompson ...	1	Scarr, b. Lawrence ...	0
Crane, c. Morris ...	0	Freeman, run out ...	0
Pearson, b. Thompson ...	4		
Gregory, c. Curtis ...	4		
H. Newcombe, not out ...	18		80

Although the Albert Eleven had the valuable services of Mr. Belcher on this occasion, it will be observed that they were minus those of Messrs. Gilbert and Gorman. It was not a day fitted for the display of fine cricket or for enjoyment of the game, whether as players or spectators, and it indicated no small amount of fortitude on both sides to play through wind and rain to an issue.

ST. BENEDICT'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—The members of the St. Benedict's Young Men's Society and their friends had yesterday their annual excursion—the spot selected being the Parramatta Domain. A very large party, numbering between six and seven hundred persons were conveyed to and from the spot by excursion trains. Amongst the party were the Rev. Dean O'Connell, the Rev. M. M'Carthy, the Rev. Mr. Cook, and the Rev. Mr. O'Kelly, Alderman Trotter, and Mr. Flinn, of Parramatta, and other gentlemen who take an interest in the society. Upon arriving at the domain the excursionists betook themselves to various recreations; some played at cricket, others at football; and others wandered along the river bank and watched the horse-racing on the adjoining course; but the most popular recreation indulged in was dancing, which was kept up with great zest throughout the day, to the playing of the band of the Prince of Wales Theatre, which had been engaged for the occasion. At one o'clock a portion of the party sat down to an excellent luncheon supplied by Mr. Reynolds, in a commodious marquee; the chair was occupied by the Rev. Dean O'Connell. At the conclusion of the repast the usual loyal toasts were drunk, and also that of "his Grace the Archbishop." "The memory of the Rev. M. Corish" was proposed in a short eulogistic speech, in the course of which the late reverend gentleman's connection with the Benedict Young Men's Society, and the circumstance of his death having occurred since their last anniversary, was alluded to. The healths of the Rev. M. M'Carthy, "the present spiritual director of the Society," and of the Chairman were also drunk. The frequent showers of rain interfered to some extent with the sports; in spite of this, however, the whole of the party appeared thoroughly to enjoy their holiday excursion.

GLEBE NATIONAL SCHOOL.—The children of the Glebe National school were yesterday treated to an excursion up the Parramatta River as far as Five Dock. Accompanied by their teachers and a number of their friends, they left the Market Wharf in two large parties—one at nine and the other at eleven o'clock. One company went in the Fame, and the other in the Star of the Evening. At Five Dock the grounds of Mr. Abercrombie were open for their reception, and ample provision was made for their comfort and enjoyment. Various games were entered upon with spirit, the proceedings were enlivened with music and singing, and the scene was rendered more gay by numerous flags and banners.

TEMPERANCE PICNIC AT CREMORNE.—A temperance picnic, in connection with the New South Wales Alliance, came off yesterday at Cremorne, at which about 200 persons were present. An efficient band was engaged, and the excursionists appeared to enjoy themselves. Two steamers plied to and fro from Sydney throughout the day.

THE THEATRES.—All the theatres were filled yesterday evening, the Prince of Wales being crowded to excess. The pantomimes were of course the great attraction, that at the above-named theatre being in scenery and appointments the most gorgeous ever put on the stage here. The transformation scene and the closing scene are both of a most elaborate description.

A SENSIBLE WOMAN.—A loyal woman has written an able paper on the crisis, in which she protests against killing off all the men. She says: "I do not believe in fighting for the country and the flag to the last man; and it seems to me anybody is an idiot who talks such nonsense. What would the country be to me or any other woman if 'the last man' was gone?"—*American paper.*

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ABSENTEEISM.

[COMMUNICATED.]

If anything very insolent be done in the United States, the transgressor is apt to say, by way of explanation and justification, that it "is a free country." It is a free country. It is a country where self-assertion has been pressed to the utmost. And New South Wales is a free country too. With a population, nearly one-half of whom cannot sign their own names, we have universal suffrage. With whole districts notorious for harbouring robbers and murderers, all have a vote. Gilbert, Ben Hall, and Dunn will most probably record their names for some admired and admirable candidate. And why not? A country which has seen a wide-spread attempt to expel the Chinese that wages might be kept up; a country which has had proposals fairly made to it to adopt a system of Protection, may see no great harm in looking kindly on the little eccentricities of modern Claude Duvals, and would probably not be greatly offended if Gilbert voted for a friend, and wrote his name with the blood of a police sergeant. It is a free country. But as the Duke de Persigny has lately shown—freedom varies as people take it. In France, freedom means that Napoleon rules unhindered; in the Southern States, freedom used to mean the white dominion; in the Western States, freedom means that each man does nearly as he likes; and in New South Wales, freedom is coming to mean, that the universal vote shall be employed to screw up, or screw down, or screw out, as pleases the multitude, any screwable man,—any man who has money, the squatter in particular. An exemplary personage who was not long ago expelled the House, has lately made many speeches; and in one of them, at least, he has asserted that there are "eternal truths;" that among them is the right of all to vote, the duty of all to rebel who have no vote, and, we suppose, the duty of the poor to fine the rich. No wonder such an orator is popular. Can a man fail to be so who glibly urges fancies like these? The blessed patriot! The prudent patriot! With nothing of his own to lose, not even his character, how free he is in telling "eternal truths," and how very like these look, in his mouth, to events equally eternal but of a wholly opposite sort. How readily a man with never a penny, can tell the Colonial Treasurer where to get money. How instinctively a man who lives by the mob, looks to the wealthy, and proposes to aid his patrons by plundering the rich. How deeply the bushranging spirit has entered into the colonial soul. Ben Hall stops a mail and steals the letters. A popular orator tells the crowd who gape at him that the way to pay off all debts is to take it out of the capitalist. He would not harm the staple interest of the land—not he. He would like the wool to grow fast, and all the faster that all the more surely he might fleece the sheepowners. Let the staple flourish, and then we, who have no staple but uncrupulous audacity, shall get money while we do nothing. Such is the creed, frankly stated, practically indicated, not so much of demagogues who believe in nothing, as of the multitudes deluded by them and voting for them.

The enunciator of "eternal truths" proposes that the squatter and the absentee shall pay off the debt which everybody, the "poor man" as largely as any other, has been for years contracting. Leases soon fall in; then let us raise rents; then let us end our troubles. So the proposal runs. So it is understood. Taxation is not pleasant. Carriers dislike to pay for licenses, farmers dislike to pay for stock, an income tax would be invidious;—but the squatter! Hit him hard, he has no friends. Now, we see nothing unfair in asking the squatter to pay a higher rent. He should pay as much as his run is worth, which, being interpreted, is not what John Smith says it is worth, but what people will give for it. Rents may be fixed as high as you please by Act of Parliament, but they can only be paid if they be reasonable; and Parliament, if it would avoid a fool's bargain, must needs be sure that the sum it puts on pasture lands is the sum others are able to pay. If it put on too much it will ruin the colony; if it put on too little it will deprive itself. Were it possible, a minimum rental as an upset price, followed by public competition, would in a few years settle by a set of averages, the amount moneyed men can pay; and consequently the exact value of Crown lands. We do not object, then, to an equitable plan for raising the rental of pastoral lands: but we do object to the proposal to tax absentees. What is an absentee? An absentee, as the word is used by demagogues, is a person who has property in a country from which he is habitually absent. And the proposed tax as such is a species of fine for their venturing to go where they like, and do what they like with their own. It is a species of punishment. Its being levied would be a declaration by the Legislature that, if a man makes money in the land, he must stay in the land to spend it. Let us look at the probable operation of such a tax. The vendor of "eternal truths" proposes five per cent. as the amount the absentee should pay. In plain English then, if six per cent. be a fair interest on ordinary and good securities, "eternal truth" requires that five per cent. be taken from the owner of capital as a punishment for his spending his money as he likes, while *one* per cent. is to be allowed him to live on in a quaint way. An absentee is worth ten thousand pounds in bank stock. This will yield him at six per cent. six hundred a-year. But he lives in England, therefore he shall pay five hundred a-year into the Treasury at Sydney, and live in London or Paris on the odd ten times ten. Modest this. Of course, this to help the "poor man." Rich and poor have alike incurred a debt, but only the rich shall pay the common liability. Happy "poor man," who would not be of his order in a free country like this! The upshot of such a tax would be this;—All men of capital living in Britain would at as early a day as possible, withdraw the whole from this country. And all men making money and all intending to live in Britain, would invest it there as soon as they made it. This money, by the hundred thousand, would be drawn away from New South Wales. But this is not all. Men with capital would cease to come to this country as freely as they now come. They would hesitate to invest anything where they really were to be imprisoned or robbed. Thus in two ways this delightful plan would operate our hurt—by withdrawing large sums from the colony, and by preventing large sums from coming into it.

There is another objection to the scheme. It is a pitiful demand, insulting to the "poor man." All men here can live if they will work, and absenteeism is of no consequence except to paupers. It may injure the beggars on an estate in Tipperary; but are our people like Tipperary beggars? One can fancy these latter gentlemen crying out against an absent landlord, for his alms constitutes their living. Has it then come to this with us? Do we here, where there are high wages and work for all, depend on the aid of any particular local influence? Surely the "poor men" of the land hardly know what is proposed, and how the proposal insults them.

But one thing more is needed to cap this absurdity, and that is, that Government shall regulate the price of wheat, so that the "poor man" can get bread which others pay for. Let our demagogues be consistent, and go on. Of course, we do not propose that bullocks be paid for and their price kept down. Those in the colony who will not work have ways of getting at a stray bullock, and need no aid in that direction.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION, THIS DAY.

MESSRS. H. CHATTO AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, General Drapery, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At the Residence of Captain Trouton, Nicholson-street, Balmain, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture and Sundries.

MR. W. G. HENFREY.—At the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, Hay and Straw.

MR. P. R. LARKIN.—At the Railway Station, at 11 o'clock, Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN.—At his Mart, Park-street, at half-10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Clothing, Jewellery, Spring-cart, &c.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Electorate.	No of members.	Candidates.
The Clarence	1	Mr. R. Bligh, Mr. Laycock*
The Gwydir ...	1	Mr. F. Rusden,* Mr. T. G. Dangar
The Hastings	1	Mr. Flett,* Mr. Dean, Hon. W. Forster*
The Hume ...	1	Mr. Mate,* Mr. Asher, Mr. W. M. Miller
The Lachlan...	1	Mr. Lynch, Hon. J. Martin *
New England	1	Mr. R. Forster,* Mr. T. Cooper
Tenterfield ...	1	Mr. H. Gordon * Mr. R. P. Raymond
Gold Fields South	1	Mr. T. P. Browne, Mr. James Rodd, Mr. Dalgleish.*
Gold Fields North	1	Mr. G. F. Pickering, Mr. Roman

* Members of the late Assembly.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

East Sydney ...	Hon. Charles Cowper, Mr. Caldwell, Mr J. B. Neale, Mr. Hart
Paddington ...	Mr. Sutherland
West Sydney ...	Mr. Robertson, Dr. Lang, Mr. Joseph, Mr. Darvall
Parramatta ...	Mr. Byrnes, Mr. Farnell
Windsor ...	Mr. Walker
Central Cumberland	Mr. Hay, Mr. Macpherson
The Hawkesbury	Mr. Piddington, Mr. Gunneen
The Glebe ...	Mr. Smart
Newtown ...	Mr. S. C. Brown
St. Leonards ...	Mr. Tunks
Goulburn ...	Mr. Alexander
Canterbury ...	Mr. Oatley, Mr. Lucas
The Hunter ...	Mr. Burns
Hartley ...	Mr. Lucas
The Lower Hunter	Mr. Wisdom
The Williams ...	Mr. Burdekin
Patrick's Plains...	Hon. J. B. Wilson
Illawarra ...	Mr. P. Osborne
Tumut... ...	Mr. C. Cowper, Jun.
Liverpool Plains	Mr. John Lloyd
The Nepean ...	Mr J. T. Ryan.
The Murray ...	Mr. R. Landale
The Bogan ...	Mr. Lord
West Maitland ...	Mr. B. Lee
Wollombi ...	Mr. Eckford
Morpeth ...	Mr. J. Campbell
Braidwood ...	Mr. J. F. Josephson
The Paterson ...	Mr. Arnold
Gold Fields West	Mr. S. Donnelly
Balranald ...	Mr. Joseph Phelps
Camden ...	Mr. Morrice, Mr. R. H. Roberts
Carcoar ...	Mr. Stimpson
East Maitland ...	Mr. Dodds
Orange ...	Mr. Forlonge
The Upper Hunter	Mr. James White
Argyle ...	Mr. P. Dignam
Narellan ...	Mr. Hurley
The Murrumbidgee	Mr. Macleay
Queanbeyan ...	Mr. De Salis
Eden ...	Mr. Egan
Kiama ...	Mr. Parkes
Yass Plains ...	Hon. P. Faucett
Bathurst ...	Mr. J. R. Kemp
West Macquarie	Mr. Driver
Shoalhaven ...	Mr. Garrett
Wellington ...	Mr. Samuel
Newcastle ...	Mr. Hannell
Mudgee... ...	Mr. Terry.
Northumberland	Mr. Tighe
East Macquarie...	Mr. Cummings, Mr. D. Buchanan
Maneroo ...	Hon. J. Martin.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

CERTIFICATE MEETINGS.

Tuesday, December 27.—Christopher Walker, Susannah Popolari, James Newton, George Garnham, Jean Frey, Charles Beaver, Edwin John Lilley, William Tisdell, Nicholas Walpole Raven, Stephen Emerton, John Smith, Henry N. Montagu, Robert Furniful, George Peeps, James Cunningham, William Boyd, Thomas Tomlinson Topham, Samuel Vidler.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, December 28.—Mary Dickson, second. *At Armidale:* George Kilbee, William Elliott, single. *At Carcoar:* Henry Williams, single.

Thursday, 29.—James Lynch, junior, Thomas Jordan, special, for proof of debt, 10. Spencer Ashlim, special, for examination. Tomago Coal Mining Company, special, for proof of debts. *At Armidale:* Charles Zeitler, single.

Friday, 30.—Menser and Levys, Daniel Withers, Lotze and Larnach, Ralph M. Robey (deceased), John Pike, third. Thomas Bagot, James Smithers, single; William Blaxland, adjourned third. *At Maitland:* George Geddes, third.

LAW PROCEEDINGS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT.

IN EQUITY.—Before his Honor the Primary Judge, at eleven o'clock.—Motions and Petitions: Sempill v. Campbell, part heard.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—O'Ferrall v. the Attorney-General, to consider decree; the Melbourne and Newcastle M. C. Co. v. M'Lean and another, minutes; Wyse v. Haggarty, two charges.

VICTORIA.

The *Argus* of Wednesday, the 21st instant, supplies the following items of news:—

Adverting to the criminal statistics of Victoria, for the year 1863, which have just been issued by the police department, that journal remarks:—Perhaps the most curious table contained in the return is that which gives the nationality of the criminals. Of the 663 persons convicted and sentenced by the superior tribunals, 462 were of English and Irish origin. Compared with the proportions of the population, as ascertained at the census of 1861, the natives of England were thirty-one per cent. of the people, whereas they were, in the year 1863, forty-four per cent. of the criminals. Of natives of Ireland there were only sixteen per cent. in the population, whereas they were 26 per cent. of the criminals. The natives of Scotland were 11 per cent. of the population, and nearly 9 per cent. of the criminals; the native-born Australians (exclusive of Aborigines) were 29 per cent. of the population, but only 7 per cent. of the criminals; and the Chinese were 4 per cent. of the population, but upwards of 8 per cent of the criminals. Classified according to their religions—a somewhat curious classification to undertake in reference to a class of people who set the Ten Commandments systematically at defiance—we find that 410 of the convicted persons returned themselves as Protestants, 185 as Roman Catholics, two as Jews, one as a Mohamedan, fifty-two as Pagans, and of three the religion was unknown.

Some further progress has been made with the Land Bill in committee of the Legislative Assembly. Clauses 17 to 30, inclusive, were adopted, with amendments. Among the amendments were the enlargement from one to three years of the term after the expiration of which an agricultural lessee may call for the valuation of his improvements and the offering of his allotment by auction, and the term during which lands must remain open for selection before they can be offered by auction. The maximum quantity of unselected land to be sold by auction in any one year was reduced from 400,000 to 200,000 acres. When progress was reported, the consideration of that portion of the bill relating to the leasing of lands in the agricultural areas had been completed.

At the East Collingwood Police Court yesterday, the Hon. J. P. Fawkner was summoned by a Mr. Daniel Smith, author of a publication called "The Ancient Ones of the Earth," to pay 12s. 6d., the price of the defendant's subscription to that work. From the complainant's statement, it appeared that he had delivered a lecture upon the subject of his book, at which the defendant presided, and that subsequently the latter promised to subscribe, giving his signature in guarantee thereof. The defendant expressed strong doubts as to ever having written the signature in question, having no recollection of his promise, especially as he did remember being displeased with the way in which the complainant poop-poohed the opinions of Sir Henry Rawlinson and Mr. Layard in the matter of Eastern discoveries. With these doubts on his mind, he had requested Mr. H. V. Duigan, clerk of the East Collingwood Bench of Magistrates to see if the signature was correct, and that gentleman reported that it was very unlike Mr. Fawkner's usual sign-manual, one particular difference being that the signature was "J. P. Fawkner," the invariable habit of the writer being to set down his name as "John P. Fawkner." The Bench yesterday compared the signature in the complainant's possession with defendant's signatures in the Court records, and eventually dismissed the case.

The *Ballarat Star* says:—The number of Chinese criminals in Ballarat East appears to be decidedly on the increase, for hardly a Court day passes but one or more appear before the magistrates, either for manufacturing spurious gold or larceny. The investigation of such cases generally occupies about twice as long as Europeans cases of a similar nature, owing to the loss of time in interpreting to the prisoners the evidence adduced against them.

In the matter of the petition of Mr. Thomas Parsons against the return of Mr. J. G. Francis and Mr. A. B. Wardrop as the members of the Legislative Assembly for the electoral district of Richmond, the committee, on Tuesday, arrived at the following resolutions:—"That the polling-places, as set forth in the writ, were appointed and set forth in sufficient compliance with the Electoral Act, 1863; that the conduct of the returning-officer, in neglecting to preside and take the poll as directed by the Electoral Act, was irregular, but that the result of the election was not at all affected by such irregularity; that the election for the electoral district of Richmond was a good and valid election; and that neither the petition nor the opposition to it appears to be frivolous or vexatious."

NEW ZEALAND.

THE NEW CUSTOMS DUTIES ACT.

The following is a copy of the Act passed through both Houses of Parliament on Friday morning, and which received the Governor's assent on the 13th instant:—

AN ACT TO ALTER THE DUTIES OF CUSTOMS.
(December 9, 1864.)

Whereas it is expedient to alter the duties of customs payable on the importation of goods, wares, and merchandise into the colony of New Zealand:

Be it therefore enacted by the General Assembly of New Zealand, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

1. The short title of this Act shall be the New Customs Duties Act, 1864.

2. The duties of customs chargeable upon goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the colony of New Zealand, shall cease and determine from and after the 8th day of December, 1864.

3. From and after the 8th day of December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, in lieu of such duties the following duties of customs shall be charged on all goods, wares, and merchandise hereinafter specified, imported into the colony of New Zealand, or cleared from any warehouse for home consumption, that is to say:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Ale, beer, cider, and perry, in wood—the gallon	0	0	9
Ale, beer, cider, and perry, in bottle—the gallon	0	1	6
2. Cigars and snuff—the lb.	0	4	6
2. Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate—the lb.	0	0	3
4. Cutlery, hardware, platedware, hollow-ware, and ironmongery of all sorts, and candles and soap of all sorts—the cwt.	0	4	0
5. Fire-arms of every description—each	0	5	0
6. Gunpowder—the lb.	0	0	3
7. Manufactures of silk, cotton, linen, and woollen and all articles manufactured therefrom; drapery, haberdashery, hosiery, millinery, furs, hats, boots, shoes, confectionery, bottled fruits, dried fruits, mustard, olive oil, pickles, preserves, sauces, spices, and oilmen's stores of all kinds (measuring outside the packages)—the cubic foot	0	5	0
8. Spirits and strong waters of every kind sweetened or otherwise of any strength not exceeding the strength of proof by Syke's hydrometer, and so on in proportion for any greater strength than the strength of proof—the gallon	0	12	0
9. Sugar raw and refined of all kinds, and treacle and molasses—the lb.	0	0	1
10. Tea—the lb.	0	0	6
11. Tobacco—the lb.	0	2	6
12. Wine, in wood, containing less than twenty-five per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of ·825 at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer—the gallon	0	4	0
13 Wine, in bottle, containing less than 25 per cent. of alcohol of a specific gravity of 82·5 at the temperature of 60 degrees Fahrenheit's thermometer the gallon	0	5	0
14. Anchors and chains, and rod, bolt, bar, sheet, hoop, and pig iron; and nails, sailcloth, cordage, twine, cotton, yarn, bags, sacks, and woolpacks, spirits of tar and turpentine, tobacco for sheepwash, nuts of all kinds, powder fit only for blasting purposes, and all unenumerated goods, wares, and merchandise	free.		

4. A drawback of the whole of such duties shall be allowed for wines intended for the consumption of the officers of her Majesty's troops in the colony of New Zealand, and of the officers of her Majesty's navy serving on board any of her Majesty's ships in the seas adjoining thereto, or such wines may be landed on first importation, or delivered out of bond free of duty, subject in all cases to such regulations as the Governor shall from time to time prescribe. Provided always that if any such wines shall be subsequently sold in the said colony, except for the use or consumption of any of her Majesty's military or naval officers as aforesaid, the same shall be forfeited, and liable to seizure accordingly.

5. All duties of Customs under this Act shall be charged and paid according to the standard Imperial weights and measures, and where such duties are charged according to any specified quantity, weight, or size, the same shall be chargable rateably on any greater or less quantity, weight, or size.

6. The duties of Customs imposed by this Act shall be raised, levied, collected, and paid under the provision of "The Customs Regulation Act, 1858," and subject also to all such provisions and regulations as may for the time being be in force for the collection, management, and receipt of the duties of import in the colony of New Zealand.

7. The "Customs Duties Amendment Act, 1861," and the "Military Supplies Customs Act, 1862," shall apply to all duties of Customs payable under this Act.

8. In the event of any increase under this Act in the duties of Customs chargeable upon any goods, wares, or merchandise, after the making of any contract or agreement for the sale or delivery of such goods duty free, it shall be lawful for the seller, in case such increase shall accrue before the clearance and delivery from the warehouse of such goods at such increased duty, and after payment thereof to add so much money to the contract price as will be equivalent to such increase of duty, and he shall be entitled to be paid and to sue for and recover the same.—*Daily Southern Cross*, December 14th.

ELECTORATE OF WOLLOMBI.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—Observing that no report of the poll of this portion of the electorate (Brisbane Water) has appeared in the newspaper having the largest circulation in the colony, I beg to forward it, viz.:—

Gosford	Scott	125	
"	Eckford	59	—majority 66
Kincumber	Scott	52	
"	Eckford	12	—majority 40
Mangrove	Scott	41	
"	Eckford	25	—majority 16
Wyong	Scott	30	
"	Eckford	14	—majority 16
	Total		138

This tends to prove that, however popular Mr. Eckford may be at the Wollombi, he is far from being our desired candidate, and shows how injudiciously the boundaries of the electorates have been arranged. The interests of Brisbane Water and those of Wollombi, like oil and vinegar, can never commingle. What will be the result? The wishes of the Wollombi constituency will be regarded—the wants of Brisbane Water, as heretofore, neglected.

NEMO.

COWPER V. MARTIN.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—If you will kindly permit me to occupy a small space in your columns in reply to a letter which appeared in your issue of the 20th instant, signed "Farmer." The writer attributes Mr. Martin's defeat to the Adelong miners, and asserts it was a Ministerial blunder that the gold-fields and district elections did not take place on the same day.

I think, Sir, it's quite patent to all observers of the political world how ingeniously the elections were dovetailed—how admirably arranged the various openings to the Parliamentary Chamber, and, as each constituency banged the door in the face of the Hon. James, another temptingly invited the disappointed Premier in the vista.

"Farmer" must be aware that Adelong forms no insignificant portion of the electorate. Out of the 279 voters who voted on the Upper and Lower Adelong, 247 were on the electoral roll, showing that only thirty-two availed themselves of their miners' rights to vote. Assuming that sixteen of those voted for Mr. Martin, then there remains a majority for Mr. Cowper of fifty-one. I think, Sir, I have explicitly shown that all who voted, excepting the thirty-two, were qualified by property and residence. It is to be deprecated, Sir, that the bitterness of feeling engendered by political defeat should so far carry away the feelings of "Farmer" as to induce him in a moment of rage and disappointment to insult the majority of the electors by statements so at variance with truth. Forsooth, he tells us, and consoles himself for the ignominious defeat, that Mr. Martin "had the wealth, talent, and respectability of the district almost entirely in his favour." I take the liberty of using his own expression, as it appears to me so well adapted for the occasion, and exclaim "Faugh!" Mr. Charles Cowper, jun., is now our member, and as much the representative of his opponents, as of his supporters. Had "Farmer" a particle of Christian feeling he would have graciously accepted the defeat and bowed to the decision of the majority, knowing that Mr. Cowper, jun., enjoys the respect, esteem, and confidence of two-thirds of the electorate.

Apologising for trespassing so much on your valuable journal,

I am, Sir, &c.,
AN ELECTOR.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

MONDAY EVENING.

TO-DAY being Boxing-day has been observed as a general holiday. All the Government offices and the Banks were closed.

We have news from Melbourne to the 21st instant. The *Argus* reports as follows:—

There has been a slightly improved demand observable to-day in the import market, a number of country purchasers having come to town for their Christmas supplies; but the amount of business done has, nevertheless, been very limited. Quotations are unaltered. Sinclair's hams have changed hands at from 13½d to 13¾d, and are still inquired for. Verey's are very scarce in the market, and are held for higher prices. Fine salt is in better inquiry. Considerable sales were attempted at auction of fruits, &c., suited to the season, but the biddings were spiritless, the offers low, and the sales few in number. The tobacco market was also again tried, but with even less success than attended yesterday's sale. Buyers have all but disappeared from the market for the present, and the few lots which passed the hammer went at a decline on the rates obtained yesterday. The market for breadstuffs, though less active, remains firm; 9s was obtained for a small parcel of Adelaide wheat. Hart's flour is worth £22, and for other first-class brands from £21 to £21 10s is obtainable. Chilian wheat has been sold in considerable quantities at 7s 6d for the Tasmanian market. At auction Californian flour brought £18 15s. A large parcel of American barrel flour was submitted, but its condition was not good, and only a small quantity found a market at about £9 per ton. Adelaide bran brought 1s 4d per bushel. Only a small portion of the wheat by the Coorong was of the new crop, and stocks are reported very bare now at Adelaide as well as here.

The Crown lands offered for sale to-day, at Messrs. Gemmell, M'Caul, and Co.'s auction rooms, consisted entirely of suburban allotments, situate immediately north-east of the township of Footscray. The attendance was somewhat limited, but competition was animated, and every allotment offered readily found a purchaser at, in nearly all instances, a considerable advance on the upset price. The first lot advertised was withdrawn, but the residue, comprising an area of 31a. 2r. 21p., was disposed of for the sum of £541 5s, 7d., being equivalent to £17 3s. 6d. per acre.

Messrs. Baillie and Butters report of the stock and share market to-day:—

Business has not been brisk. Colonial Bank were more freely offered. National are very scarce, even at advanced rates. There are buyers for Bendigo Gas. Insurance are heavy: we hear that the loss on the cargo of the Otto will be from £800 to £1000. In mines, the business has been light, but there have been numerous inquiries, which will doubtless lead to business to-morrow. Sales have been effected of Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures Seven per Cent. at £103 10s, Southern Insurance at 28s 6d.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

(*From the Economist*, October 15.)

THAT the present situation is grave every one admits. The only disputed point is how grave we are to think it. There is some anxiety in every one's mind, and in the minds of some great anxiety. It becomes, therefore, our duty, putting aside questions of law or problems of currency, to look at the plain facts of the present case, and endeavour to give our readers such help as we can. We cannot, indeed, aspire to be prophets: where there are so many forces of unknown magnitude in operation, confident prediction is the sure sign of charlatanism. But we can at least enumerate those causes, and estimate as far as possible their present intensity.

There are always three several sets of causes to be regarded in times like these:—those which affect our capital, those which affect our bullion, and those which affect our credit; and there is sure to be confusion if these are not carefully distinguished.

First, as to our capital. This set of causes is, in the long run, the primary and principal cause. What determines the value of money in Lombard-street is the number of bills that come there for discount, and the amount of the deposits which are lying there waiting to discount them. These spare deposits are the unemployed capital of the country; these bills are the claims on it,—the demand of those who seek to employ it. Now, it cannot be doubted that vast as the savings of the country have of late years been, the employment has just now been growing faster, and has outstripped them. Four great causes are in permanent operation. First, free trade has produced its habitual effect in augmenting our commerce; secondly, cheap corn all over the world has given all the world a buying power such as it never had before since the new facilities of trade and communication gave it the means of buying; thirdly, the credit which other nations have now obtained, and now deserve, makes us willing to lend to them as we never were willing before, and they are using that credit largely and constantly for industrial purposes. Lastly, what is a branch of the last, but may be separated, because it is not matter of congratulation but of regret,—what M. Fould calls an "expenditure of emulation" on warlike implements, has made almost every Government poor, has made almost every Government desirous to borrow, has brought almost every Government to Lombard-street, the great centre of available money. Besides these great permanent causes, the new finance companies have given a new facility to all undertakings, especially to foreign or outlying ones. Known enterprises did well enough before, but unknown ones were at a disadvantage; the finance companies introduced them to the English market, got their capital, and gave them a start—in this doing good when the patronised undertakings were good, and evil when those undertakings were bad, but in both cases alike taking our money. For months past Lombard-street has shown the most evident symptoms that the demand for capital, the pressing demand, was greater than the ready supply.

But this set of causes is now likely to undergo a check. The rise in the value of money of late has produced an effect which it had not produced before. It has, in the trade phrase, "contracted operations," not in one market, but in all markets. Bargains create bills, and bills are the demand for money; and when operations have some two or three months been contracted, the diminished demand for capital begins to tell. It is a similar result, of secondary importance doubtless, but still of some importance, that the great fall in the value of produce will make the bargains in it of less magnitude, the bills drawn on it of less amount, and the consequent demand less effective. A fall of 20 per cent. in produce (we take the figures for illustration sake, and not saying that they represent the actual fall) would lessen the demand for discount accommodation very materially. The fall may ruin people and hurt credit; with that effect we will deal presently; but in the future it will lessen the sum to be discounted, both by depressing produce and contracting operations. Nine per cent., coupled with a belief that this may not be the worst, is throughout our whole industry so limiting the demand for capital, that we shall be sure to have plenty of it within a moderate time.

Of course, however, this cause requires time to operate. Many persons are borrowing right and left on other securities, to enable them to hold the produce—to prevent their selling at the reduced rate. But this is only a temporary effect. In the end, if you check trade, you check bills; if you lessen the value of produce, you lessen bills; and both these causes are now likely to be brought—are now being brought—into full daily action.

The undertakings, too, which have been most in favour during the last two years, have not been of a nature to exact, even at the worst moment, new supplies of capital. Railways must be finished before they will pay, but the main recent speculation has not been in railways. The favour of the public has been given to companies of guarantee rather than of efficient capital. In an insurance company or a bank, the capital of the company is not wanted for the daily business of the company. A bank trades with the money of its depositors; an insurance company trades with the money of those who insure with it; capital is only wanted to give the public confidence, and to make good losses which most likely, under proper management, would not happen. Most of the trading speculations of the new companies, too, are of optional extent. Half a railway is often like half a pair of scissors, no use at all; but the amount of capital to carry on the business of "Fore Street Warehouse" depends on the amount of the business, and that is optional,—it is what the managers choose.

Of course there are considerable exceptions to these general observations. Many companies—both at home and abroad—will have to call up—are calling up—capital from English shareholders. In case of the failure of finance companies or banks, calls would be too probable. Still, speaking broadly, and comparing our situation with that of October, 1847, our engagements then were of a mainly compulsory, and now of a mainly optional, character. We need not anticipate such a drain from them as will raise the value of our capital, just when the immense and sudden diminution of business is at work to diminish it. So far as respects what we may call the capital account, we may, then, count on a diminution of pressure rather than on an aggravation of it.

Secondly. As to the bullion account, we think that here too there is reason for hope rather than depression. It is true that the rise to 9 per cent. has not brought from the Continent or elsewhere any vast supply of the precious metals. It has enabled us to keep what we have and what comes as usual, but it has brought us little more. But the main point for the moment is that we have no great Indian drain. What between the fall in cotton, the rise in money, and the Transatlantic uncertainties sending hard cash to India to buy future cotton, or any equivalent to that, is becoming very speculative. This has been the great deranging force in the bullion market for the last two years, and if it were powerfully at work now, with the Bank reserve as it is, we should tremble. A valuable table appended to Sir C. Trevelyan's minute on a gold currency for India sets this deranging agency in the clearest light, because he shows us the *imports* of the precious metals into India from all quarters; and it is really very immaterial where it comes from, for even if it did not go direct from Europe, it would have come to Europe if India had not intervened and taken it.

Imports of Treasure into the several Presidencies of British India, from the United Kingdom and other countries, in each Year.

1853-54	£4,871,966
1854-55	2,038,358
1855-56	11,301,288
1856-57	14,413,698
1857-58	15,114,359
1858-59	12,817,079
1859-60	16,356,963
1860-61	10,679,350
1861-62	14,809,350
1862-63	20,523,419
1863-64*	36,147,306

But, happily just for the present, at any rate, this drain has died away. It may revive when we are richer, but then we shall be able to bear it.

Under other circumstances, the rise in the rate of the Bank of France might have dangerous consequences. If we were drawing large supplies from the continent, and were actually dependent on the coming in of those supplies, a competing demand by France would be serious. But that is not our situation. We are only keeping the bullion we naturally get, and we find it, on the whole, enough; the rise of the discount rate in France will not diminish this; and it will aid what nine per cent. is doing here in keeping gold and silver in Europe, in checking trade, in diminishing transactions, in delaying new undertakings,—all of which effects will help rather than hurt us. As far, therefore, as the bullion account goes, there is no reason at all for anxiety.

But, as Mr. Gladstone observed at Liverpool, there would have been reason if it had not been for the improved policy of the Bank of England. If it had not been for the early, prompt, and vigorous measures of which he spoke; if the rate of discount had not been raised months since boldly, and one per cent. at a time,—there would have been but little bullion, almost no reserve of notes, and a panic before now. The causes which were at work in 1857 were (as far as they can be measured) much less than of late.

Lastly, as to the state of our credit. We all know that for the moment there exists a considerable and a diffused apprehension, and the two principal causes of it are very plain and obvious. First, a great fall in cotton and produce must cause much uneasiness. That large loss must fall somewhere. If in the present day commerce were exclusively or principally carried on with people's own money, the case would not be so bad. If a man who holds his own produce valued at £100,000, suddenly finds it reduced in value to £80,000, his loss is serious but not ruinous. But if he hold that produce, having borrowed in one shape or another £90,000 on it, the loss is ruinous, and in times like these creditors are not over patient. A banker who in quiet times would have been only too happy to renew the bill, now says, "I cannot renew it; I must realise my security, &c." And it is a feature of the age to trade on borrowed money. The proportion of business which is done with the trader's own capital never was so small as now, and is daily becoming smaller. That a considerable uneasiness should be caused by a fall in produce is only natural.

All speculative securities on the Stock Exchange have fallen also, and by the phrase speculative securities we mean nothing adverse; we mean only securities in which, as a matter of fact, there has lately been speculation, whether intrinsically they be sound or unsound. Persons who will refer to the "Investor's Manual" printed as a supplement to this number of the *Economist*, will find that such is the case. And though the Stock Exchange is a limited market in comparison with our general trade, yet a fall in securities there affects many, and adds to other difficulties. Of late, particularly, there has been much gambling by people who had no means of attaining sound knowledge or of forming a correct judgment, and probably many of these will now suffer.

These losses must cause many small, and perhaps some considerable failures; but, as far as the general mercantile world is concerned, the effect will soon pass away. Our people are rich and prosperous. They will go on eating, drinking, and consuming as before. Our stocks, though considerable, are not in comparison with former years, overwhelming. The authentic figures published by the Board of Trade are these:—

An account of the quantities of certain principal Articles of Imported merchandise (subject to duties of customs) remaining in the bonded warehouses of the United Kingdom on the 31st August, 1864, compared with the quantities in warehouses on the 31st August, 1862 and 1863:—

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Cocoa ... lbs.	4,964,767	6,881,056	5,097,680
Coffee ...	31,063,692	30,099,471	34,978,963
Fruit—Currants ... cwts.	298,157	187,287	216,113
Raisins ...	19,809	602	36,258
Spices—pepper ... lbs	6,784,962	9,131,485	8,015,567
Spirits—rum (proof gallons)	8,505,536	9,150,929	8,285,901
Brandy ...	2,898,424	3,181,981	4,932,598
Sugar—refined and candy, cwts	50,757	111,812	284,004
Unrefined—equal to white clayed ...	43,319	38,809	86,314
	1861.	1863.	1864.
Not equal to white clayed but equal brown clayed	1,040,532	1,457,148	1,381,049
Not equal to brown clayed	1,900,206	2,738,700	1,889,469
Quality not ascertained	91,772	—	—
Total unrefined ...	3,075,819	4,234,651	3,356,832
Sugar—Molasses ...	871,403	367,642	165,757
Tea, lbs ...	67,886,978	89,104,977	93,031,819
Tobacco—Unmanufactured ...	49,545,486	47,081,386	50,084,201
Manufactured and snuff ...	863,455	1,461,566	3,030,808
Wine—From British possessions—gallons ...	283,345	147,597	76,823
Holland ...	173,394	164,007	157,584
France ...	1,966,381	1,187,347	1,234,481
Portugal and Madeira ...	3,514,316	3,724,759	4,186,232
Spain and the Canaries ...	4,937,249	5,264,839	7,631,458
Italy—Naples and Sicily ...	224,169	261,714	271,461
Other countries ...	503,006	542,259	471,698
Mixed in bond ...	560,790	797,601	669,251
Total of wine ...	11,582,848	12,089,793	14,718,735

Though the importers, therefore, of these articles, or some of them, may lose much, there is no mass to weigh us down, nothing to depress trade hereafter. When a certain number (more or less) of mercantile failures have happened, and when their present effect has passed away, the mercantile world will be as before.

The second cause of apprehension is the sort of business which has been done by some new banks and some new finance companies. And we, at least, are not likely to underrate this evil, since for months past we have been warning our readers against it. But we do not believe it will cause a panic, except it happen in some abnormal state of the public mind, be magnified by some accident, or be itself far greater than we think. We believe that there are many "acceptances" afloat which never should have been given, and which, as the market stands now, will not be renewed. But bad as this acceptance system is, it has one advantage. The liability created by it is, in one respect, greater than other banking liabilities. If a depositor or a noteholder is in a fright, he can come for his money, but the holder of an acceptance due on a fixed day, whatever be his fear or terror, cannot demand it till that day. Banks, therefore, who have improperly given even many acceptances, though they may be ruined in the end, can long stave off the evil day; they can exhaust all their means on the first series of acceptances in hopes the market will get better, and then, by the time they are ruined, they have become small. Other banks fail with large and good assets, which they have had no time on a sudden to convert, and large liabilities, too. A bank which lends its name, and has little else to lend, will not have a good sixpence in its till when it does fail, but then it will be under very small liabilities. Such a bank will not cause a panic by its failure; it will be attenuated before it dies.

These remarks apply even more strongly to finance companies. Such companies may hurt themselves, and many perhaps will, but they will not hurt other people. Their acceptances may be dishonoured at last, but it will take a long time first: they will exhaust every resource before they allow it. And thus, in the end, if they should fail, they will not be the huge concerns, their downfall will not cause a loud crash, and will not alarm the public. And we only dread the fate of the bad finance companies. There are good and bad finance companies as there are good and bad banks, and the ruin of the bad ones will not in the end hurt the good ones, but will increase their resources and strengthen their hands.

On the whole, therefore, though there is much that is unsatisfactory in the state of credit, though there is much that will cause uneasiness, there is nothing which need engender collapse or panic,—nothing which will permanently reverse the more favourable conclusion which we have deduced from the study of the causes affecting our capital and those affecting our bullion. Though, of necessity, there will be tension for some weeks to come, it need only be tension.

* Up to 1862-3, this return shows only the foreign trade of India. For 1863-4, it also includes the coasting trade, with the exception of the Government treasure remitted by sea from one part of India to another, and the coasting trade of the Bombay Presidency. On the other hand, the return for 1863-4 does not include any portion of the trade of Scinde, the import of which, in 1862-3, was [illegible].

PROFESSOR OWEN AT BIRMINGHAM.

(*From the Illustrated London News, October 8.*)

ON Monday evening, Professor Owen delivered, in the Temperance Hall, Upper Temple-street, Birmingham, the first of a course of four lectures on "The Classification, Geographical Distribution, and Geological Relations of the Class Mammalia." The hall was filled in every part. The lecturer was accompanied to the platform by a number of the leading gentlemen connected with the Midland Institute.

Professor Owen began by observing that, having been honoured with the trust to deliver four lectures, he had selected a limited topic of the science of natural history, with the view of giving such an idea of the group of animals which might embody the main points in their present knowledge of them, not only in reference to their characters, but in their relation to time and to space. He had therefore selected one of about twenty-four classes into which the animal kingdom was now divided. Of the manifold and complex crowd of created things, it was generally known that they proceeded in the main by dividing the animals into those which had a backbone and those which had none. Of these some were called cold and others warm blooded animals.

The main attribute in which the warm-blooded differed from the cold was this—that they brought forth their young alive into the world, whereas the feathered tribes were oviparous. The hairy vertebrated animals nourished their new-born young by the secretion of milk, and that was the main fact which suggested to the great Linnæus the name of mammalia. Mammals were vertebrated animals with an internal skeleton, a true backbone, and with that condition of the heart and lungs—the mainspring of the activity of the vital processes—which resulted in the evolution of caloric, and produced the temperature distinguishing them from the cold-blooded animals. He then proceeded to describe the structure and action of the heart peculiar to these animals. This class of animals was recognised by that kind of intuitive perception of natural affinities which formed one of the singular gifts of the great Greek philosopher, Aristotle, who gave the name of zootica to the class. Speaking of the zootica, Aristole said there were some which had four feet, others two, and others none; so that he divided the class primarily according to the organs of locomotion. Ray adopted that classification of the mammals, without understanding the divisions so well as Aristotle, and leaving the whales with the fishes. Cuvier, through his superior knowledge of the varieties of structure in this group, indicated very distinctly several other definite groups, or orders, that had not been so well pointed out by his predecessors. But, in the Cuvierian system, when they came to it from end to end, they found such anomalies as the placing of the mole above the lynx, the sloth above the horse, and the very dull and stupid duck mole above the elephant.

There were indications of an arrangement of class that could not fail to urge the disciples and successors of Cuvier to further researches with regard to obtaining a truer view of the natural affinities between the different classes. He would not trace the various steps by which he had been led to his present view, but at once state that the character of the brain was what gave the truest insight into the natural primary divisions of the class mammalia; and that, by arranging the class according to the cerebral principle, they had the most natural progressive graduation from the lowest gifted of the class to the noblest gifted. When they came to compare the brain of the mammalia together, they found a certain group in which the hemispheres were not connected together; while in others the hemispheres were united. In all the cold-blooded animals they were disconnected, and this class exhibited least intelligence, as illustrated by the indigenous mammalian population of Australia, which never got to know the keepers at the Zoological Gardens, and never became reconciled to their bondage. In those classes where the hemispheres were united, with a proportionate increase (beginning to cover the optic lobes and approach the cerebellum), they found the most destructive and masterful animals, such as the lion and the tiger. In this group were also to be found those quadrupeds evincing the most sympathy and intelligence, and in whom man found his most cherished companions and most valuable assistants, such as the horse and dog. He successfully defined the four great brain classes—namely, archencephala, gyrencephala, lissencephala, lyencephala—and then went minutely into the subdivisions, which he explained were determined by peculiarities of subordinate features, such as the shape of the foot, the development of horns, the structure and position of the eye, the food, &c. These were described in a minute and interesting way, and each division was illustrated by reference to diagrams on the wall.

On the subject of hoofs, he commented on the uniformity that prevailed in the structure of the animal. Those that were even-hoofed had an even number of horns, and their teeth were symmetrical on the grinding surface, while those that had odd hoofs had odd horns, and were unsymmetrical in the development of their teeth.

Having indicated the structural peculiarities of various orders of animals as constituting the bases of the subdivisions he referred to, he said that, finally, they came to the class to which man belonged—namely, that in which the thumb was restricted to the hand. Cuvier had selected man as the representative of this class, under the name Bimana, the principal peculiarity of which was erectness of posture. Man alone of all the vertebrated animals had one pair of his limbs liberated from the office of locomotion, and capable of being made subservient to the inventive, rational, and responsible faculties which belonged to him. In the hand alone they found all the structure necessary for the delicate acts of prehension, a subject on which alone volumes had been written. Though man came into the world naked and unprotected, yet, by his wonderful powers, he could fabricate and invent his clothing, out-rivalling all natural products. He had no natural weapons—no great canine teeth like the Gorilla for fighting with the lion, no claws like the tiger, nor strong hoofs like other animals—but he could invent more terrible and destructive weapons than any with which the lower creation were endowed. Thus he fulfilled his destiny on the planet as the master of living creatures. He could preserve or extirpate all the other races of beings inhabiting the globe. He was destined to be the master of the earth. How necessary, then, that he should have a thorough sense of the responsibility resting upon him, and use well the high gifts which God had bestowed!

The lecturer was loudly applauded.

The Viceroy of India has issued final orders for the extension of the Perpetual Settlement to the North-West Provinces. The rate to be fixed is half the "rent," whatever that may be, and time is to be allowed to occupiers of half-cultivated estates. The permanent rate will be fixed for them, but they may accept it any time within thirty years, paying meanwhile rent only for the cultivated section. No tenant is to be forced to accept a permanent tenure—a stipulation which, as the permanence doubles the value of the land, is purely *pro formâ*.

FUNERAL OF JASMIN, THE LAST OF THE TROUBADOURS.—On Saturday last, the funeral of this poetical genius took place at Agen, his native place, when the entire population was on foot. The municipality, in accordance with the wish of the public, took charge of the ceremony, which was of a very imposing nature. The mourning was sincere and general. During the funeral ceremony a deep impression was produced on the mass of the people who crowded the church by the organ playing the air of Jasmin's first poem, "Me cal mouri," before the last tones of Mozart's "[illegible]" had died away. The town of Agen has determined to erect a monument in perpetuation of the memory of the virtues and talents possessed by the deceased.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1474350

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The name of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company having been changed to THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, notice is hereby given that, application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next session, for leave to introduce a Bill to enable the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company to sue and be sued in the name of the Company, and to provide for the appointment of trustees, and the vesting in such trustees of the moneys, securities, and properties of the Company.

Dated this 19th day of December, 1864.

NORTON and BARKER, solicitors for the Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Company.

CHANGE IN THE NAME of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—By virtue of an Act of the Imperial Parliament, entitled THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY'S ACT, 1864, an amalgamation has taken place between THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY and THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, and the name of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY has been changed to that of THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY, in which name all the business of the Company will hereafter be conducted.

By order of the Board.

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,
For Fire, Life, and Annuities.
Capital subscribed .... £2,000,000.

INVESTED FUNDS.

Capital paid up	£390,000
Reserve surplus fund	1,000,000
Life Department reserve	1,450,000
Balance of undivided profits	210,000
(Three million and fifty thousand pounds)	£3,050,000

REVENUE.

Fire premiums	£580,000
Life premiums	210,000
Interest on investment	160,000
(Nine hundred and fifty thousand pounds)	£950,000

The Directors in Sydney continue to issue Policies for Fire and Life Insurance, and to grant Annuities, Endowments, &c. Prospectuses and every information can be obtained from

A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary.
Wynyard-square, Sydney.

PROSPECTUS of THE PASTORAL LOAN COMPANY OF AUSTRALIA.

To be Incorporated by Act of Parliament, with Limited Liability.

CAPITAL £250,000, in 25,000 shares of £10 each, with power to increase it to £1,000,000.

Of the above 25,000 shares, the Provisional Committee are prepared to take 10,000.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.
John Hay, Esq., M.L.A.
The Hon. A. Campbell, Esq., M.L.C.
The Hon. E. H. Lloyd, Esq., M.L.C.
John Bayley Darvall, Esq., M.L.A.
J. D. M'Lean, Esq., M.L.A., Queensland
Henry Mort, Esq., Sydney
H. D. Stonham, Esq., Sydney
W. B. Tooth, Esq., of Clifton, Darling Downs
E. L. Jenkins, Esq., of Nepean Towers.
Solicitors—Spain and Roxburgh, Exchange, Sydney.

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY.

1. The chief business of the company will be to make advances on all descriptions of pastoral property in the Australasian Colonies. And in order to do this with greater advantage, the company will also purchase and sell such property if need be, and carry on all kinds of mercantile operations and agency incidental to such business.

2. That the business of the company may be carried on with greater security, it is proposed to organise a system of inspection and valuation of the properties on which advances may be made.

3. As it often happens that stationholders with whom otherwise a safe and profitable business could be done, have no ready means of disposing of their surplus stock for cash, it has been decided that the company shall hold certain first-class fattening stations favourably situated for some of the best markets for fat stock. The management of these stations will require experienced men, whose qualifications the directors will have every opportunity of testing, and whose services will be available for the inspection and valuation of property as proposed in the preceding paragraph.

4. With this object the provisional committee have conditionally purchased certain first-class stations chiefly in the Liverpool Plains District, which are well known for their fattening qualities, and are within easy reach of the markets of Sydney, Maitland, and Newcastle, together with the stock thereon, consisting of 70,000 sheep and 12,000 head of cattle, and all necessary working plant, the whole being valued at £125,000, of which the vendors have agreed to take one-half in shares of the company at par.

SHARES.

In order to give to this company the strength to be derived from a numerous body of shareholders, and to place the shares within the reach of subscribers of moderate means, the capital of the company will be divided into shares of £10 each, of which £2 will be payable on allotment and the remainder as may be deemed advisable, in calls of £2 each, at intervals of not less than three months between each call.

LIABILITY TO BE LIMITED.

As soon as the first allotment of shares shall have been made an Act of Parliament will be applied for to limit in the usual manner the liability of each shareholder.

MANAGEMENT.

The head office of the company shall be in Sydney, and its affairs shall be managed by a Board of five directors, of whom two shall be trustees, and of the others one shall retire annually.

It is proposed to have also a branch office in London, under such management as may be hereafter determined upon; and power is reserved to the Provisional Committee to place a portion of the shares in the English market.

A deed of settlement will be forthwith prepared by the provisional committee, who will also allot the shares and appoint the first directors and trustees.

APPLICATIONS FOR SHARES.

Closed applications for shares, addressed to the Provisional Committee, at No. 12, Exchange, Sydney; or to W. Barton, Lennon and Cape, Josiah Mullen, or William Chatfield, Share Brokers, Sydney, may be sent in at any time prior to the fourteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and shall be in the following form:—

Sydney, 186

To the Provisional Committee of the Pastoral Loan Company of Australia.

Gentlemen,—I hereby request you to allot me shares in the above company; and I hereby undertake and agree to receive the same or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the deposit of £2 per share on allotment, and to execute the deed of settlement when prepared.

Signature
Address
Profession

NOTICE OF CLOSING OF SHARE LIST OF THE AUSTRALIAN PASTORAL INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

To be incorporated under "the Company's Statute, 1864."

Projected for the Purchase of the Bogan River Company's Stations and Stock.

DIRECTORS:—
The Hon. J. P. BEAR, M.L.C., Chairman and Managing Director
JOHN CARFRAE, Esq., J.P.
JOHN L. CURRIE, Esq., J.P., Larra
JOHN MACKINTOSH, Esq. } of the Bogan River
JAMES ANDERSON, Esq. } Company.
GENERAL MANAGER OF THE STATIONS:
EDWARD J. BLOXHAM, Esq.

The date of closing the share list of the above Company is fixed for TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next.

ARTHUR R. NOYES, Secretary pro. tem.

Temporary Offices, Queen-street, Melbourne, December 13, 1864.

Melbourne, 186

To the Chairman of the Australian Pastoral Investment Company.

Gentlemen,—I request that you will allot me shares, of £25 each, in the "Australian Pastoral Investment Company." I enclose £ , being the deposit of £1 per share upon same; and I undertake to accept the shares now applied for, or any less number that you may allot me, and to give my promissory note, due on 31st March, 1865, payable to J. P. Bear, Esq., or his order, for the sum of £24 for each allotted share, being in full in respect thereof; and I agree to execute the deed of settlement of the Company when called upon so to do.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
Name in full
Address
Business or profession
Date

The Directors reserve to themselves the discretionary power of returning any deposit in full, and declining the application.

FIRE INSURANCE.—THE AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to effect insurances against loss by FIRE.

HENRY T. FOX, secretary.
121, Pitt-street, Sydney, 1st September.

NORTHERN FIRE and LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH, 62, MARGARET-STREET.
Current FIRE rates, and lowest LIFE rates in Australia. Claims promptly settled in Sydney and at the agencies.
ROBERT HENDERSON, Resident Secretary.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Head Office: Hall of Commerce, Melbourne.
Possessing an accumulated reserve fund that amounts to upwards of £60,000.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

First-class risks are taken at rates of premium varying from 6s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies effected at lowest current rates, and losses made payable in Sydney, Melbourne, or London, at option of assurer.

This Company is favourably known in the colonies for its extreme promptitude in the settlement of all claims.

The undersigned, having been appointed agents in Sydney, are now prepared to insure every description of Fire or Marine risk.

MONTEFIORE and MONTEFIORE.
Exchange Corner.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital, £1,600,000, Income, £230,000, Reserve fund, £240,000.

Insurances effected on buildings, merchandise, and ships. Losses from fire by lightning made good, and all claims on adjustment paid in Sydney.

FANNING, GRIFFITHS, and CO., agents, Spring-street, Sydney.

LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE and LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES.
Fire Capital, £1,000,000,
Life Capital, £100,000,
with powers to increase.

CHIEF OFFICES.
HOME:
London—73 and 74, King William-street, E.C.
Liverpool—Brown's-buildings, Exchange.
COLONIAL:
New South Wales—New Pitt-street, Sydney.
Victoria—82, Collins-street West, Melbourne.
With agencies in the various provinces of Australia and New Zealand.

NEW SOUTH WALES BRANCH.
Offices, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
SYDNEY BOARD:
The Honorable A. M'Arthur, M.L.C., chairman (Messrs. A. M'Arthur and Co.)
George Alfred Lloyd, Esq. (Messrs. Geo. A. Lloyd and Co.)
George Wigram Allen, Esq. (Messrs. Allen, Bowden, and Allen.)
John Frazer, Esq. (Messrs. John Frazer and Co.)
Medical Officer—P. Sydney Jones, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Surveyor—G. A. Mansfield, Esq.
Bankers—The Bank of New South Wales.
Secretary to the Local Board—W. H. Mackenzie, jun., Esq.

The two Companies are established under separate deeds, and with distinct capitals, by which is secured joint economical management and separation of the Life Funds from the risks of the Fire Department.

FIRE COMPANY.

Insurances granted subject to the special advantages of the Company, on buildings, goods, ships in harbour, personal and other property.

Losses are paid in Sydney immediately on proof, and without the usual 60 or 90 days' delay.

LIFE COMPANY.

1. The benefits of the mutual system without any liability of partnership or other risk, and at rates considerably lower.

2. Eighty per cent. of the whole profits returned to participating policy holders.

3. Those assured who may cease their payments receive the full benefit of sums already paid—a feature peculiar to this office.

4. Special facilities for voyaging and travelling, by which premiums can be received, and claims paid at any of the numerous British, Foreign, and Colonial Branches of the Company.

5. All policies unchallengeable.

6. Claims are payable within ONE MONTH after proof of death.

7. Half of the premiums may remain on credit for five years, at five per cent. interest.

Detailed prospectuses, forms of proposal for insurance and of application for agencies, may be obtained at the offices.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Secretary to the Local Board.

Applications for Agencies are requested.

PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.
Capital, £500,000.
DIRECTORS:
J. L. Montefiore, Esq., Chairman.
James Byrnes, Esq. | A. B. Smith, Esq.
Henry Prince, Esq. | J. R. Young, Esq.
London agents—Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett, 29, Gresham-street.

Transactions can be effected with this Company in the various branches of FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE at the lowest current rates of premium.

Marine losses may be made payable in London, if required.

C. M. SMITH, Manager.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The undersigned are fully empowered to settle all claims in the colony, and insurers may rely on the liberal and prompt payment of losses. The rates of premium are those adopted by all insurance companies in the colony.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies are issued, and claims settled, by the undersigned in the colony, without reference to England.

MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. O'BRIEN, M.D.

Prospectuses, tables of rates, &c., with the fullest information, will be furnished on application to

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

THE SOUTHERN INSURANCE Company Limited. Incorporated under the "Company Statute, 1864."
Head Offices, 35, Queen-street, Melbourne.
Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000.
Paid-up Capital, £60,000.
Sydney Branch Office, 22, Bridge-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS:
George King, Esq., | R. G. Massie, Esq.,
Charles Parbury, Esq., | John Todd, Esq.

The Company are prepared to take marine risks on every description of insurable interest at current rates.

Losses payable at the option of the assured, either in Sydney, in Melbourne, or at any of the agencies of the Company in Great Britain or the colonies.

G. H. HOWELL, Secretary.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

Life Assurance and Guarantee Policies issued separately, or at reduced rates if combined.

The premiums charged in each department are the lowest that can be adopted with safety to the assured and the society.

FREDERICK J. JACKSON, Resident Secretary.
32, Hunter-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Established 1849, Capital, £200,000.)
Also,
VICTORIA LIFE AND GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Capital, £2,000,000.)
With unlimited liability of Shareholders.
SYDNEY BRANCH—Pitt-street, opposite the EMPIRE Office.
WILLIAM JACK. Resident Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Shareholders are hereby reminded that the last CALL of £11 per share is payable on the 31st instant. Shares not duly provided for on that date are liable to forfeiture at the discretion of the Board.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd December, 1864.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—A BRANCH of this Bank has been established at WENTWORTH, Darling River, for the transaction of all usual banking business.

ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, 23rd November.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—A BRANCH of this Bank is now OPEN at GUNDAGAI for the transaction of ordinary banking business.

J. OSWALD GILCHRIST, Secretary.
Sydney, 10th December, 1864.

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.—CARDS OF MEMBERSHIP for the ensuing year and half-year are now ready for issue, and can be obtained of the Secretary, at the Library of the Institution.

The Subscription is £1 per annum, for which the following advantages are offered, viz.:—

Admission to Reading-room, which is regularly supplied with all the leading magazines and reviews, and the principal newspapers published in London, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Londonderry, Carnarvon; also the following—

Colonial—New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

American—NEW YORK HERALD, HARPER'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, and SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN.

French.—L'ILLUSTRATION, REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

German.—L'Illustrirte Zeitung, consisting altogether of about 100 newspapers and magazines, a supply unequalled in the colony. There is also a Library of Reference for the use of the members, containing files of Government Gazette, Herald, and Empire from commencement; Parliamentary Proceedings, Blue Books, various early colonial publications, Statutes, and Private Acts, Files of Illustrated News, Builder, Engineer, London Times, Encyclopedia Britannica, &c.

Use of Circulating Library, consisting of 11,000 vols., new works, by the best authors, being constantly added.

Admission to Lectures, Classes, Chess and Draughts Club. Payment of five pounds constitutes a life membership.

Further particulars can be obtained of the Secretary and Librarian.

JOHN T. HOBBS.

OLD COPPER, BRASS, and LEAD.—The undersigned are purchasers of the above in any quantity; highest price given. P. N. RUSSELL and CO.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.—Sealed TENDERS in duplicate will be received at the Commissariat Office, Lower George-street, until noon on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, for the conveyance from Sydney to Woolwich of about 5 officers, 67 non-commissioned officers and gunners, 32 women, and 67 children, and baggage of the Royal Artillery. The form of tender and every requisite information can be obtained on application at this office.

Commissariat Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, 16th December, 1864.

No. 64-109. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 20th December.

TO CONTRACTORS, QUARRYMEN, &c.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock noon, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, for cutting through rock, and formation of a new roadway, parapet walls, and steps leading from Argyle-street to Upper Fort-street, in accordance with the specification, plans and sections to be seen at the office of the City Surveyor.

CHARLES H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

No. 64-112. Town Clerk's Office, Sydney, 23rd December, 1864.

HYDE PARK FOUNTAIN.—TENDERS for the Lease of the water fountain, Hyde Park, for one year from the 1st January proximo, will be received at this Office until 12 o'clock, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant. Terms and conditions of lease may be obtained on applying to the undersigned.

CHAS. H. WOOLCOTT, Town Clerk.

MUNICIPALITY OF BALMAIN.—To ROAD CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS will be received until TUESDAY, 3rd January, 1865, for the Formation, Ballasting, and Blinding of part of Pearson, William, and St. Mary streets. Plan and specification to be seen at the office of the Surveyor.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. M'DONALD, Council Clerk.
Council Chambers, Darling-street, December 21st.

MUNICIPALITY OF WATERLOO.—TENDERS for Forming, Ballasting, and Blinding Botany Road, from Raglan-street to Buckland-street, will be received up to 7 o'clock p.m. on WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant. Specification to be obtained at the Council Chambers every evening, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, and during the day from the Foreman of the Works.

T. M. SLATTERY, Council Clerk.

TO BUILDERS and CARPENTERS.—TENDERS are invited up to noon of the 27th instant for the enlargement of, and additions to, the Wooden Church of St. Andrew's, George-street. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Mr. CHADWICK, timber merchant, Liverpool-street West. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

TENDERS.—The time for receiving Tenders for the Australasian Steam Navigation Company's Wharves, at Rockhampton is extended to MONDAY, 9th January, 1865. WILLIAM E. KEMP, architect, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS received until TUESDAY, the 27th December, for the Erection of three HOUSES in Erskine-street. Plans and particulars with the architect, F. H. REUSS, 134, Pitt-street.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the erection and completion of a COTTAGE, at Parramatta. Plans and specification may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 165, Pitt-street; or to GEORGE OAKS, Esq., Parramatta, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before January 3rd at noon.

PATENT SLIP, SUSSEX-STREET.—TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, up to MONDAY, the 9th January, from persons who will be willing to take a lease of these central premises for a period of not less than five years. Full particulars may be obtained on application at the Phœnix Wharf. E. MANNING.

JUST PUBLISHED, price 1s., by post 1s. 4d., 12mo., 244 pages, 14th year publication:—Moore's AUSTRALIAN ALMANAC and Hand-book for 1865.

Also, price 6d., Moore's Commercial SHEET ALMANAC for 1865, containing a mass of well-digested and useful information.

J. J. MOORE, publisher, George-street, opposite St. Andrew's Cathedral.

JUST PUBLISHED.—SANDS' New South Wales Commercial Sheet Almanac for 1865, 1s., or per post 1s. 2d.

JOHN SANDS, publisher, George-street.

MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Twenty-three Medals of Honour (including those of the Exhibitions of '51, '55, and '62), and three hundred official Certificates from Regimental Committees, attest the improvement and economy effected in Bands by the PROTOTYPE INSTRUMENTS of F. BESSON, maker, 198, Euston Road, London, England.

PIANOFORTES on unusually favourable terms, at HURFORD'S Pianoforte Warehouse, Castlereagh-st.

MUSIC-STOOLS, Canterburies, &c.—The remaining few will be sold cheap. HURFORD and CO.

REMOVAL.—The AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY has removed to its new premises in NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney, October 31st, 1864.

WILLIAM BRIGGS, Coal and Fuel Merchant, REMOVED to the Wentworth Coal Wharf, foot of Druitt-street, Sydney. Wallsend Newcastle coal, Bellambi steam coal, and every description of fuel, at very low prices for cash.

PRODUCE STORES.—Messrs. DURHAM and IRWIN are prepared to receive wool, sheepskins, tallow, hides, &c., for sale by auction or privately, at their Produce Stores, Circular Quay.

Liberal advances made on wool, sheepskins, tallow, and hides consigned to them for sale or shipment.

Circular Quay, 1st October.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Abscesses, Piles, Erysipelas, &c.—The invariable success of this ointment has induced the medical profession to recommend it in the above complaints. The most discouraging and desperate cases have been cured by it. Sold at 224, Strand, London, and at all druggists throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1842.—TEETH.—Dr. J. EMANUEL, D.D.S., of 178, corner of Pitt and King streets.—Persons who suffer from tender gums and loss of TEETH, consult Dr. EMANUEL. Success by his new method is certain; they can be replaced without extracting sound stumps, or causing the slightest pain; they are easily placed on the most tender gums, never change colour or break, and will be found of immense importance in all cases of absorption, or loss of bone; their tendency being to support any remaining teeth, securing health, comfort, and personal appearance, for as mastication and articulation is perfectly restored, the wearer becomes unconscious of using artificial teeth. Supplied at charges to meet views of all classes. Teeth and stumps extracted. Teeth cleansed and stopped with Dr. E.'s gold cement; children's teeth regulated. N.B.—Specimens of gold and vulcanite works can be examined; also, Dr. Emanuel's Dental Diploma, dated 1836. (No connection with 330, George-street.) No. 178, corner of Pitt and King streets, opposite Mr. Toogood's Hotel.

MEDICAL.—Consult Dr. TRENERY, from Lock Hospital, London, 27 years' experience on all diseases of a delicate nature arising from indiscretion or folly; neglected cases of long standing, eruptions of the skin, SORE THROAT, GLANDULAR Pains, nervous debility, and local weakness, Alopecia, or loss of hair, and all complaints superinduced by the ignorant prescribing of strong and injurious medicines most successfully treated. Private suites of consulting rooms especially arranged for ladies and gentlemen. Hours, from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. (if by letter, fee £1). 42, Hunter-street.

MEDICAL CARD.—Dr. VAN HEEKEREN, Consulting Physician, from New York (U.S.), may be consulted confidentially on all nervous diseases and prostration of the system, nervous and physical debility, all neglected complaints, and those arising from exposure, imprudence, or excesses.

Dr. Van Heekeren's great experience in the hospitals of Paris, and his long practice in the United States of America, give him the guarantee of great success also in this colony.

The victims of misplaced confidence in quacks, or unprincipled medical pretenders, can call with a certainty of being cured in the shortest possible time.

All cases given up by other physicians as incurable will be attended to with the utmost care.

Consultations to both sexes, from 9 a.m. till 9 o'clock in the evening, at 283, Castlereagh-street, near Park-street.

N.B.—Private and separate waiting rooms.

NEW and MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS in Jewellery, consisting of BROOCHES, NECKLACES, BRACELETS, EARRINGS, LOCKETS, CROSSES, RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c.

ALSO,

SILVER, BRONZE, MOTHER OF PEARL, and TORTOISESHELL ORNAMENTS, just unpacked, ex mail steamer Bombay, at

A. BLAU'S,
9, Hunter-street, first floor.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS for the Million.—A fresh supply at LEMAIRE'S, George-st., opposite Market.

IF YOU WANT to make a PRESENT, come and see at LEMAIRE'S, opposite the Market.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT and cheapest of all sorts of FANCY GOODS, Toys, Dolls, &c., at LEMAIRE'S Wholesale and Retail Toy and Fancy Bazaar, George-street, opposite the Market.

DON'T BE DECEIVED and buy at high prices. Save 25 per cent., and make your purchases at LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-street, opposite the Market (late Iredale and Co.)

THE LARGE GALLERY up-stairs now OPENED. LEMAIRE'S Bazaar, George-st., opposite Market.

BILLIARD TABLES.—For SALE, Webb's best, full-size Billiard Tables, packed in four cases, lined with tin, being either for shipment or up the country, with everything complete. Inquire of J. JACOBS, York-street, facing the Post-office Hotel.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA.—Established in 1832.

The only genuine preparation for the permanent cure of DISEASES OF THE BLOOD.

It has cured the most dangerous and confirmed cases of

Old sores — Abscesses
Boils — Ulcers
Tumours — Pimples
Scrofula, or King's Evil.

It entirely eradicates mercury from the system, and is the only medicine to be relied on in cases of

Salt Rheum
Ringworm — Tetter
Scurvy — Rheumatism — Neuralgia
Venereal and Mercurial Diseases — General Debility
Loss of Appetite — Languor — Dizziness
Liver Complaint — Biliousness
Throat Diseases, &c.

Guaranteed to be the most powerful and purest preparation of

GENUINE HONDURAS SARSAPARILLA

that is put up for sale.

It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood, or from excessive use of mercury.

The afflicted may rest assured that there is not the least particle of mineral, mercurial, or any other poisonous substance in this medicine. It is perfectly harmless, and may be administered to persons in the very weakest stages of sickness, or to the most helpless infants, without doing the least injury.

Put up in large quart bottles, and for sale by all leading druggists.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED PILLS,

the great cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels.

For many years these Pills have been used in daily practice, always with the best results, and it is with the greatest confidence they are recommended to the afflicted. They are composed of the most costly, purest, and best vegetable extracts and balsams, such as are but seldom used in ordinary medicines, on account of their great cost; and the combination of rare medicinal properties is such that in long-standing and difficult diseases, when other medicines have completely failed, these extraordinary pills have effected speedy and thorough cures.

For Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Constipation, Headache, Dropsy, Piles, and as a Dinner Pill, they are unrivalled.

They also act in harmony with that great blood purifier, Bristol's Sarsaparilla.

Put up in glass bottles, price 1s. 6d. For sale by all leading druggists.

J. and E. ROW, sole agents, 219, Pitt-street, Sydney.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,
SUGAR COATED,
(IN BOTTLES),
A new and successful
REMEDY
for the
CURE OF ALL

Bilious Diseases — Piles
Indigestion — Skin Disease
Gout — Jaundice
Foul Stomach — Rheumatism
Fevers — Costiveness
Head Ache — Worms
Dropsy — Neuralgia
Nervousness

and

Pains in the breast, side, back, and limbs, &c., &c.

Indeed very few are the diseases in which a

PURGATIVE MEDICINE

is not more or less required, and much sickness and suffering might be prevented if a harmless but effectual

CATHARTIC

were more freely used. No person can be well while a costive habit of body prevails; besides, it soon generates serious and often fatal diseases, which might have been avoided by the timely and judicious use of a good purgative. This is alike true of Colds, Feverish Symptoms, and Bilious Derangements. They all tend to become or produce the deep-seated and formidable distempers which load the hearses all over the land. Hence a reliable

FAMILY PHYSIC

is of the first importance to the public health, and this pill has been perfected with consummate skill to meet that demand.

An extensive trial of its virtues, by physicians, professors, and patients has shown results surpassing anything known of any medicine. Cures have been effected beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. As a dinner pill, and for purifying the blood (IN CONJUNCTION WITH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA), they are unexceptionable, and only require a trial.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, M.D., LOWELL, MASS.

Sold by all respectable chemists and druggists in town, and by

Mr. Powell, Berrima — Mr. H. Tozer, Port Macquarie
Mr. Tuke, Parramatta — Mr. G. Barclay, Twofold Bay.
Mr. Dean, Windsor

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, wholesale agent, Pitt-street, Sydney.

CAUTION.—CHLORODYNE.—IN CHANCERY.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne. That the statements of the defendant Freeman were deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say that they had been sworn to. Eminent hospital physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See TIMES, July 13, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, Consumption, Coughs, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, &c.—The safest and best remedy is that marvellous one known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M.R.C.S.L. (Ex-Army Medical Staff), and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, pharmaceutical chemist, 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and the numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establish this medicine as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or leaving any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses.

None genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the wrapper.

*** Beware of counterfeits sold under the same name.

Wholesale Agents for Sydney—Messrs. M. A. WORMS and CO., 21, Wynyard-lane.

GRANULES AND SYRUP OF HYDROCOTYLE ASIATICA, of J. LEPINE.—According to the official report of the Academy of Medicine, Paris; according to the experience of the profession in the East Indies, and in other countries, this new drug is a most successful remedy for the diseases of the skin of the most serious nature, as lepra, elephantiasis, syphilis, scrofula, rheumatism, &c., &c. The academical report has widened its original sphere of action, which in the Indies was confined to the skin.

Several distinguished authorities on skin diseases, as Cazenave, Devergie, Hillairet, physicians to St. Louis Hospital, have used it successfully for European skin diseases, as rebellious ceremar, psoriasis, impetigo, herpes, &c., also for syphilitic and rheumatic affections.

Sold in Paris by M. LABELONYE, chemist, 19, Rue Bourbon Villeneuve; in Sydney, by J. and E. ROW, Pitt-street.

USE HARPER TWELVETREES' SATIN GLAZE STARCH, which gives a high finish to the clothes, and never sticks to the iron. Sold by all Storekeepers and wholesale by Messrs. E. and W. PAUL, York-street, Sydney.

WILCOX AND GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINE.—It forms a flat, even, and elastic seam, which is warranted not to rip in wear, if properly sewed, when every third stitch is cut.

A patented device, recently applied, prevents the possibility of the machine being run in the wrong direction, or the balance-wheel wearing a lady's dress.

Two thousand stitches, or two yards of work, can be done in one minute without dropping a stitch.

These machines, so simple and accurate in their construction, supersede the use of the shuttle; and with one thread produce all the practical results of two-thread machines; and more, for these fell without basting, and hem the finest muslin without puckering.

It has been extensively sold in this colony during the last two years, and most satisfactory testimonials can be given as to the efficiency of its working; it is clearly proved that although half the price of other first-class machines it will accomplish double the sewing in a given time.

PRICE £10.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE, George-street, 4 doors north Royal Hotel.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.—G. C. COOKE begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he has, per R. M. S. Bombay, received a large and elegant assortment of Brooches, Chains, Rings, Pins, and Lockets of the newest designs and patterns, which he will offer at the lowest possible prices.

Ladies and gentlemen's gold and silver watches of the first make.

G. C. COOKE, 231, Pitt-street, between the Victoria Theatre and King-street.

BIRDS. BIRDS. BIRDS.—Just received, from South Australia, 4000 assorted BIRDS, some of which have not been seen in the colony before.

EASTWAY and SONS, 425, George-street.

FISHING TACKLE, Wholesale and Retail. E. EASTWAY and SONS, 425, George-street.

BIRDS.—3000 Budgerygars for SALE, wholesale and retail. EASTWAY and SONS, 425, George-street.

OTARD'S first-class BRANDIES, in case and bulk. S. L. BENSUSAN, New Pitt-street.

STORE and HOTEL KEEPERS, SETTLERS, &c.—PORT, best brands, pints and quarts, also in wood; Sherry, Amontillado, Gonzales, and other choice brands; Ale and Porter, pints and quarts, best imported, from 6s per dozen quarts; ships' stores, all kinds and variety, in and out of bond. At MILLER'S, 13, Jamison-street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR, 1865.
JAMES MACGREGOR,

late of the Victoria Tea and Coffee Hall, in thanking his valued connexion for the liberal support afforded him since commencing business in the city of Sydney, has the honour to announce to the Clergy, Gentry, and Mercantile Public, that he has THIS DAY finally closed his business premises at 204, Pitt-street, and OPENED under special advantages, his more spacious, central and improved Establishment,

THE CITY TEA WAREHOUSE,
And Sultan's Coffee Depot,
320, George-street, six doors of Hunter-street.

Nothing has been left undone which experience and capital could effect, in furnishing the City Tea Warehouse. Many mechanical aids have been introduced, designed to facilitate business, as well as gratify my numerous customers. And the public are most cordially invited to-day, to inspect the new establishment and favour it with their esteemed orders.

Fortunately during the current month, selected shipments, ordered for CHRISTMAS, ex La Hogue, Stornoway, and Duncan Dunbar (but lately arrived), have been landed in time for the season. It were needless to detail the multiplied assortments of New Goods now opened and for sale, but in the finest Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Oil and Italian wares, choice provisions, plain and decorative fruits for dessert &c. confectionery, comestibles for the breakfast, luncheon, dinner, and supper table, with other requisites, abundant provision has been made to meet the public requirements.

To commemorate the opening of the City Tea Warehouse, this day is published, pro bono publico, MACGREGOR'S handsome

PRESENTATION ALMANAC for 1865,

containing general information of importance, as well as detailed lists of the new choice goods always procurable at 320, George-street. The attention of the colonial public is specially directed to this entertaining brochure. It is ready for issue to-day as a Christmas Gift to customers at the counter.

The greatest attention will be given to every customer, and every order by post or otherwise. And respectfully soliciting the public influence and interest, having the honour to wish each and all the compliments of the season.

Awaiting approval, &c.
JAMES MACGREGOR.

FARMER, PAINTER and POPE,
Importers of
BRITISH AND FOREIGN SILKS,

being desirous of extending our already large sale of Silks, we have specially imported for this present season a class of goods which, for superiority of manufacture and select styles in fancy patterns, far surpass any assortment we have ever had the pleasure to show.

BLACK AND COLOURED SILKS.

We would specially direct the attention of our numerous customers and the public to the following list:—

BLACK SILKS.

A large lot of black silks, wide widths, at the following prices per dress of 12 yards:—
£1 8s 6d, £1 10s 6d, and £1 15s;
Or, 2s 4½d, 2s 6½d, 2s 8½d, and 2s 11d per yard.

150 PIECES of the NEW BLACK SILK NOIRE IMPERIALE, warranted to wear well,
Prices, 3s, 3s 6d, 4s, 4s 6d, 5s 6d, and 6s 6d per yard.

EIGHTY PIECES of RICH LYONS BLACK GROS and GLACES, very wide and soft,
Prices, 5s 6d, 6s 6d, 7s 6d, 8s 6d, and 10s 6d per yard.

A considerable variety of RICH GROS D'ECOSSE, GROS ROYAL, TAFFETA RAYE, LEVANTINE, and other rich black silks, from four guineas to ten guineas the full dress.

COLOURED SILKS.

A beautiful lot of FRENCH FANCY SILKS, the most choice assortment ever imported to this market, comprising

Several pieces of SOFT WARP SILKS, recommended before all others for wear. The styles of these are quite a change from any former designs. Prices, four guineas and five guineas.

ONE HUNDRED superb and costly
BROCHE and CHENE SILK DRESSES, in all the most prevailing colours, as worn at home.

EVENING AND DINNER SILKS.

The variety of these is unusually large. The silks are extremely bright, and the styles in every way suited for dress.

In addition to the above we have also opened some very cheap silks in fancy checks and stripes, from 35s 6d the dress.

PLAIN COLOURED SILKS.

All the new shades in British and foreign manufactures.

FIFTY-FOUR PIECES just opened.

FARMER, PAINTER, and POPE,
Victoria House, Sydney.

CHRISTMAS.
GREAT CROWDS EVERY DAY at the Great Fire Sale of Salvage Stock, for JACKETS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, BONNETS, HATS, CRINOLINES, DRESSES, FANCY GOODS.
ARDERN and EDMONDSON.
86, King-street.

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ARDERN and EDMONDSON,
86, King-street.

LADIES' French BOOTS, just received, at DELANY'S.

BLASTING POWDER, Patent Tape Fuse. J. A. BROWN, Spring-street.

BRAN for SALE, to arrive per Mountain Maid, from Adelaide. WILLIAM WOLFEN and CO., Custom House-buildings, Circular Quay.

ON SALE, at PARTRIDGE'S Galvanized Iron Stores, Bathurst-street.—Galvanized iron, corrugated and plain, in all lengths; curved iron for verandahs, tiles, zinc, lead, &c.; gutters, piping, and ridgecapping; tanks for preserving rain water, galvanized and black iron gun-barrelled pipes, pumps, baths, water-closets. The above on Sale, and fixed if required.

NEW MILLINERY; ex MAIL STEAMER BOMBAY.
GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO.,
390, George-street,
Next door to the Post Office.

CHEAPEST DRAPERY GOODS.—Lincolnshire House, George-street.
350 ladies' black and coloured jackets, 7s 6d, worth 15s
150 ladies' black silk mantles, large sizes, 12s 6d to 40s
275 ladies' Thompson's covered skirts, 7s 6d, worth 12s 6d
Bargains collars, sleeves, sets; muslin trimmings
220 pieces flannels, pink, sky, royal magenta, checks, 1s 11d
240 Hoyle's prints and checked ginghams, 9½d
Steel, all widths; ribbon velvets, white edge, 1s 18 yards
Boys' cricketing hats, boating hats, 1s 11d, worth 4s 6d
500 straw hats, 6d; black satin straw, 2s 11d
75 white, slate, brown, chip bonnets, 3s 9d, worth 12s 6d
750 pairs white and coloured Josephine kid gloves, 2s 11d
Glazed linings, 4d; linen sets, 6½d; linen collars, 6d
Mohair dress, 12 yards, 2s 11d; washing mohairs, 4s 9d
Goods sold for cash only. No credit. J. WETHERILL.

FORD, BROTHERS' WASHING HATS and Zinc Blocks.—By Royal Letters Patent in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.—These hats, composed of linen quilted upon wool, are the most comfortable and healthful for a warm climate. No hats are genuine unless bearing the indelible patent mark—FORD, BROTHERS.

Can be obtained wholesale of JACKSON and HURLEY, Wynyard-square, Sydney, agents for New South Wales.

Instructions for washing, blocking, and pressing, in Monday's HERALD and EMPIRE.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.—Messrs. JOHN HILL and CO. have much pleasure in announcing to their patrons and the public in general that they have received ex RIFLEMAN and DUNCAN DUNBAR, from London, 100 rolls of very choice Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, direct from the best manufactories.

Australian Furnishing Warehouse, 100, King-street.

FLOOR CLOTHS, FLOOR CLOTHS.—Messrs. JOHN HILL and CO. have now on hand a very large and well selected stock of choice pattern floor cloths for rooms, stairs, and halls.

Australian Furnishing Warehouse, 100, King-street.

FURNITURE of superior quality, design, and fashion, at a considerable reduction on former quotations, now on view and for SALE, at LENEHAN and CO.'S, wholesale and export manufacturers and importers of upholstery, cabinet ware, carpets, floorcloths, bedding, church furniture, chandeliers, &c., Castlereagh-street.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—Gentlemen requiring the most perfect Field Glasses should order "BURROW'S." Used exclusively by the English Racing Judges and by the Reporters to BELL'S LIFE. These Glasses combine Power and Field in the best manner, and are preferred by noblemen, officers, deerstalkers, and yachtsmen, for their superior optical qualities and perfect make. They are specially mounted to stand climate.

The Glasses recommended are—	£	s.	d.
For general use—Small size and power, in sling case	3	13	6
" " Larger size and higher power, ditto	6	6	0
For special objects—Large size, extra high power, ditto	8	8	0

Mounted in aluminium, extremely light, an immense advantage in hot climates, £10 10s., £14 14s., and £16 16s.

Binocular Pilot Glasses (the most powerful), £4 4s., £6 6s., and £8 8s.

Address—W. and J. BURROW, MALVERN, enclosing remittance, or order for payment in England.

Caution.—Burrow's Glasses bear their name and address.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—
Linseed oil, in drums and wood
Best colza, kerosene, turps
Stockholm tar and pitch
Amber rosin
B. S. and Co.'s white and coloured paints; red lead
Fine oak varnish; red raddle
Sheet zinc, 8 to 10; sheet lead, 4 to 6 lb.
Corrugated galvanized iron, 6, 7, and 8 feet
Morewood's plain galvanized iron, 26 gauge
Sorby's sheep shears; Turkey stone
B Y sickles and scythes; welded tubing, ¼ to 2 inch
Black and galvanized wire, 4, 5, and 6
Chains—coil, bullock, and trace
Sheet iron and boiler plates; hoop iron
English and American hardware of every description.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

PATENT MANILA ROPE—Keating's, now landing 25 tons, ¼ to 7 inch, for SALE.
RABONE, FEEZ, and CO., 3, Wynyard-street.

BOILED and RAW OIL, Turpentine, Colza Oil, White Lead, Red Lead, &c., &c., for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, Navy Oakum, Sheathing Felt, Stockholm Pitch and Tar, Turps, Oils, Paints, &c., &c.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

CALIFORNIAN FLOUR, fresh and sweet, now landing ex Mary and Edith, direct from San Francisco, and for SALE, viz.:—
50 tons "Golden Gate," in quarter-sacks
65 tons "National Mills," in half-sacks.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR and WHEAT for SALE.
H. H. BEAUCHAMP, 14, Barrack-street.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—
Now landing.
Beeby and Dunstan's superfine
Ditto, household
Steven's superfine
Johnson's ditto
Allen's ditto.
Also,
Adelaide Wheat.
BEILBY and SCOTT.

ADELAIDE FLOUR.—
Magarey's
Duffield's
Hart's
Beeby and Dunstan's.
N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE WHEAT, new and old, in store and to arrive. N. CASTON.

ADELAIDE BRAN. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

ADELAIDE HAY. N. CASTON, 6, Custom House-buildings.

FOR SALE:—
Keiller's confections
Barry's chicory
Tartaric acid
North Wilts' and Dunlop cheese
Oatmeal, in 1 cwt. and 2 cwt. casks
White herrings, in half-barrels
Windsor soap
Soda ash
Coir rope
Cement
Cartridges, guns, &c., &c.
GILFILLAN and CO., Macquarie-place.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—
Rum, in hogsheads, 30 to 33 o.p., viz., Bushell's, Lowndes', and L. Hart's
Brandy, pale and dark, in hogsheads and quarters
Port wine, in hogsheads
Sherry ditto, quarters
Salt's ale, E. India and Burton, pints and quarts
Bridge's bottled stout
Townsend's sarsaparilla
Hams and bacon, prime Yorkshire, in cases
Day and Martin's blacking
Stearine candles
Bi-carbonate soda
Bath bricks
Corks
Jones' cider, quarts and pints
Leather—prime light wax calfskins
Lancewood, ash, and hickory shafts, and futchells
Roskell's celebrated gold watches
Prime mess pork, Irish and American.
SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO.,
14, Macquarie-place.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Landing at Farrelly's Wharf, ex John, from the Chincha Islands,
A CARGO OF FRESH GUANO,
For Sale at the following rates:

For 20 tons or over	£13	0	0	per ton
10 ditto ditto	13	5	0	ditto
5 ditto ditto	13	10	0	ditto
Less than 5 tons	14	0	0	ditto

SCOTT, HENDERSON, and CO.

400,000 FEET Baltic Flooring, Oregon, and clear pine. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

500,000 FEET Colonial Hardwood, Cedar, shingles. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

FOR SALE, at Bathurst, a first-class Wholesale Wine and Spirit BUSINESS. Premises to LET with the same. For further particulars, address Box 207.

BUGGIES, Dogcarts, Saddle Horses, on hire, or for sale. GIBSON'S Repository, op. School of Arts, Pitt-st.

FOR SALE.—An ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, caught at Rockhampton. Apply to Mr. MUNRO, Canadian Hotel, Clarence and Barrack streets.

GERRENGONG.—A Rare Chance.—For SALE, or to LET for a term of years, a capital little country STORE, situated in the fast-rising town of Gerrengong. It is newly built of the best hardwood material, and fitted up with counters, shelving, &c., and a capital cellar underneath. There are plenty of comfortable apartments for a small family; also an outer store and butcher's shop fitted up; commodious kitchen and out-offices. The whole stands on a corner allotment fronting the main roads to Kiama, Shoalhaven, Broughton Creek, and the Gerrengong Boat Harbour. There is 1½ acre of land attached, well enclosed.

The lucky purchaser or party renting in a few years must accumulate an independence, as the country is opening out rapidly, and a country store is much needed in that locality.

For further particulars apply to G. K. WALDRON, auctioneer, Kiama.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1474351

HOGSKIN Saddles and Bridles, complete, 60s.; usual price £5. GIBSON'S Repository, op. School of Arts.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS, PRINTERS, &c.—For SALE, a large assortment of printing plant, presses, type, &c., nearly new. For particulars apply to F. F. RISHWORTH, auctioneer and agent, opposite the Royal Hotel.

FAMILY MANSION, DARLINGHURST.—For SALE, by private contract, the comfortable and convenient family DWELLING-HOUSE, known as Clapton House, Darlinghurst, the residence of the late Captain Darley. Apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH.

PURE NEGRETTI RAMS and EWES.—For Sale, a shipment of first-class pure Negretti Rams and Ewes, just arrived ex Sara and Maria, from Hamburgh. The rams have shorn since arrival an average of 13 lbs. each sheep; and they were all selected from the celebrated flock of Baron von Schachten, of Schachten, Hesse Cassell, and from their really superior quality are well worthy the attention of squatters. ☞ On view at C. MARTYN'S horse and carriage bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE.—For SALE, 1000 head of the well-known spear brand Cattle, equal ages and sexes; also 1000 head mixed herd. D. K. M'INTYRE, Esq., Byron, New England; or M. M. CAMPBELL, 239, Sussex-street.

STOCK AND STATIONS
For SALE, by private Contract.
The attention of capitalists is invited to an inspection of those highly valuable and admirably situated SHEEP and CATTLE STATIONS,
GOORANGOOLA and ROUCHELL,
the property of Richard Carter, Esq., in the immediate vicinity of Singleton, and only about 50 miles from the port of Newcastle.

These runs embrace within their area about 70 square miles of country—Goorangoola being about 35 square miles, including one block, 6 sections of purchased land, well selected, on which there is a good weatherboard family residence, with kitchen and store, detached; stable and blacksmith's shop, and slab-built and shingled shearing sheds, men's huts, yards, well fenced, cultivated paddocks, and all the paraphernalia for working a large establishment. Rouchell is a continuation of Goorangoola, and its area is about 40 square miles. The freehold included in this station is in two blocks of 1920 and 640 acres, respectively. Dairying is carried out on this run for the purpose of quieting the cattle, and the buildings and yards are all suitable for the purpose, and several well-fenced paddocks.

With these stations will be sold about 4000 HEAD of CATTLE, mixed, of fair average quality, principally from the far-famed Ravensworth stock; about 2400 SHEEP, and about 200 HORSES.

These properties afford great facilities for the ready sale of stock and produce of every description, being within a few hours' ride of Maitland and Newcastle, and will be kept open for sale by private contract until the 16th January next; and if not sold by that time will be submitted to public competition about the middle of February, 1865.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Messrs. J. and W. BYRNES and CO., Victoria Chambers, Pitt-street, Sydney.

GENERAL NOTICE.—The Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.

Bathurst, Guyong, Molong, Canowindra, Kelso, Peel, Rockley, Meadow Flat, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Croaker.
Carcoar and Cowra—Mr. George Rowlands
Hartley and Bowenfels—Mr. J. Larter
Orange—Mr. James Dale
Wellington, Montefiores, and Ironbarks—Mr. R. A. Stace
Mudgee, Rylstone, Avisford, Louisa Creek, Windeyer, Long Creek, and Mundooran—Mr. John Dickson
Sofala—Mr. W. Walker
Dubbo—William Killick
Ryde—G. Pope.

SOUTHERN.

Camden, Narellan, Burragorang, and the Oaks—Mr. R. Simpson, Camden
Berrima and Sutton Forest—Messrs. R. and W. Fieldhouse
Goulburn, Marulan, Collector, and Bungonia—Mr. Robert Craig
Yass, Binalong, Gunning, Murrumburrah, and Jugiong—Mr. William R. Laidlaw
Braidwood, Araluen, and Nelligen—Mr. A. Vider, storekeeper and auctioneer
Burrowa—Mr. John Hurley
Gundagai and Tarcutta—Mr. Michael Norton
Wollongong and Dapto—Mr. George Hewlett
Kiama, Jerrigong, and Jamberoo—Mr. Thomas J. Fuller
Moruya, Bodalla, Nerrigundah, Mullenderee, and Broulee—Mr. Oliver Lodge
Shoalhaven—Mr. R. H. Kemp
Cooma, Nimitybelle—Mr. David Bell, storekeeper, Nimitybelle
Bombala, Eden, Bega, Delegate, Merrimbula, and Panbula—Mr. A. G. Flavelle
Bungendore—Mr. G. C. Lenehan
Wagga Wagga and Marengo—Mr. George Forsyth
Adelong and Tumut—Mr. Andrew Smith, Jun., Adelong

NORTHERN.

Hinton, Hexham, Wollombi, Seaham, Largs, Millers Forest, and Black Creek—Mr. R. Blair
Dungog and Clarence Town—Mr. Hanna
Armidale—Mr. L. Bradshaw
Paterson and Gresford—Mr. W. Thomson
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. William Meyn
Muswellbrook and Merton—Mr. Hugh M'Cauley
Murrurundi, Quirindi, and Warialda—Mr. Alexander Brodie
Tamworth—Mr. P. J. Coghlan
Rocky River, Uralla, and Bendemeer—Mr. J. Ogilvie
Scone—Mr. Asser
Port Macquarie—Mr. H. Tozer
Kempsey, Macleay River—Mr. Otho Dangar
Cundletown, Wingham, Taree, and Tinonee, Manning River—Mr. Henry John Cornish
Glen Innes—Mr. John Proctor
Richmond River—Mr. R. Ross, postmaster, Ballina
Tenterfield—Mr. R. O'Connell, postmaster
Clarence River—North and South Grafton, Lawrence, and Ulmarra—Mr. Thomas Fisher
Walcha—Mr. W. H. Daniel, storekeeper.

INTERCOLONIAL.

QUEENSLAND.

Brisbane—Mr. James Miller
Ipswich—Mr. H. Kilner
Toowoomba and Drayton—Mr. W. H. Groom
Gayndah—
Rockhampton—Messrs. Hutchinson, Hunter, and Co.
Gladstone, Port Curtis—Mr. R. Hetherington
Maryborough, Wide Bay—

VICTORIA.

Melbourne—Messrs. Gordon and Gotch
Geelong—Mr. Henry Franks

TASMANIA.

Hobart Town—Messrs. Walch and Son
Launceston—Mr. F. G. Spicer.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Mr. Joseph Fisher, Grenfell-street, Adelaide.

AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

Messrs. C. Arthur and Son, Queen-street.

LONDON.

Mr. F. Algar, 11, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street
Mr. George Street, 30, Cornhill.

The following AGENTS are authorised to supply subscribers and give their own receipts, also to receive advertisements:—

TOWN.	
Gordon and Gotch	281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street
W. B. Lee	Lower George-street, and at No. 136, King-street East.
W. Air	15, Kent-street North
W. Malsbury	35, Parramatta-street
W. Hogan	113, King-street East
T. Pierce	Yurong and Stanley streets
Mrs. Fleming	Post-office, Pyrmont
T. Palmer	Brickfield-hill
F. Larter	South Head Road.
SUBURBAN.	
W. C. Leslie	Redfern and Glebe
P. Davey	Paddington
W. West	Newtown
W. West	Botany Road
J. Dole, chemist	Glebe
F. Maclean	Rushcutter's Bay
E. Ramsay	Balmain
E. Glover	Balmain
W. E. Davey	North Shore
C. Turner	Longbottom
P. Rawlings	Ashfield
Mrs. Williams	Petersham
W. Thomas	Waverly
Thomas Davis	Canterbury
D. Kelly	Five Dock
J. Fox	Manly Beach
J. Stanner	Hunter's Hill
D. Fenton	Randwick
D. Alderton	Burwood
COUNTRY.	
R. Mason	Parramatta
C. Cottrell	Penrith
George Pope	Ryde
L. White	Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury
R. and W. Fieldhouse	Campbelltown, Picton, Appin and Menangle
C. A. Scrivener	Liverpool
R. Blair	East and West Maitland
J. Wisdom	Morpeth
D. T. Bishop and Co.	Newcastle
R. Doherty	Raymond Terrace
J. M. Kelly	Baulkham Hills
J. Manfield	Smithfield.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD AND SYDNEY MAIL.
ADVERTISEMENTS received by—
Gordon and Gotch, 281, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.
W. B. Lee, Lower George-street.
T. Palmer, Brickfield-hill.
F. Larter, Upper South Head Road.
Thos. Pierce, Yurong and Stanley sts., Woolloomooloo.
P. Davey, opposite National School, Paddington
E. Ramsay, grocer, Balmain.
W. West, Newtown, Cook's River, and Waterloo.
G. R. Addison, George-street.
William C. Leslie, Circulating Library, Parramatta-st.
W. E. Davey, Boot Warehouse, North Shore.
W. Hogan, tobacconist, King-street East.

SALES BY AUCTION.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from John Wade, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY, the 29th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from William Walker, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 29th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
100 head prime fat bullocks, in lots
123 prime fat cows, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from George Forrester, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 29th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
200 head prime fat cattle, in lots.

PITT and SULLIVAN have received instructions from Robert Roberts, Esq., to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, 29th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 11 o'clock,
120 head prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from John C. Bagot, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on WEDNESDAY next, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
220 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from G. Rouse, Esq., to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on WEDNESDAY next, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
100 head of prime cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

P. R. LARKIN will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at the Railway Station, at 11 o'clock,
Hay, straw, corn chaff, &c.

Hay, Straw, Corn, Chaff, &c.

W. G. HENFREY will sell by auction, at the Railway Station, at 10 o'clock, THIS DAY,
Unpressed hay, &c.

THIS DAY.
At the Labour Bazaar.
Household Furniture, Carpets, Bedsteads, and Bedding, Crockery, &c., &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture, &c., consisting of
Tables, chairs, sofas, couches
Chests drawers, chiffoniers
Washstands and sets, toilet tables
Iron and wood bedsteads, and every description of bedding
New and second-hand carpets, crockery, kitchen utensils, &c.
Terms, cash.

Household Furniture.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of good household furniture and sundries.
Terms, cash.

Clearing-out Sale.
To close various consignments for the end of the year.
THURSDAY 29,
FRIDAY 30,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, on the above days,
The balance of several consignments of drapery, calicoes, flannels, clothing, &c., to close accounts for the end of the year.
Terms, liberal.

Preliminary Notice.
Unreserved Sale of Drapery, &c.
WEDNESDAY, December 28th.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed by the importers to sell by auction, on WEDNESDAY, December 28th, at his Rooms, Wynyard-street, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, hosiery, hats, &c.
Particulars in future advertisements.

Valuable Household Furniture and Effects.
Auction Sale at the Residence of Captain Trouton, Memel Cottage, off Nicholson-street, Balmain.
Highly Important to Parties Furnishing, Upholsterers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instructions from Captain F. H. Trouton to sell by auction, at his residence, Memel Cottage, Nicholson-street, Balmain, THIS DAY, 27th December, 1864, at 11 o'clock sharp,
The whole of his valuable household furniture and effects.
☞ Now on view.
Terms, cash.

OILMEN'S STORES
GROCERIES
WINES
Spirits
Bottled and Draught Beer.
To close various accounts.
Without the slightest reserve.
To Grocers
To Country Storekeepers
To the Wine and Spirit Trade
To Publicans
And the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has been favoured with instruction to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, 28th December, 1864, at 11:
500 cases oilmen's stores, viz.:—Pickles, quart vinegar, 1 and 2 lb. jams, assorted sauces, salad and castor oil, &c.
Groceries—Currants, raisins, starch, blue, soda crystals, sardines, &c.
WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER.
100 packages sherry and port wine
549 ditto brandy, rum, old tom, and geneva
50 hogsheads draught beer
200 casks and cases bottled beer, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

NEGROHEAD TOBACCO
NEGROHEAD TOBACCO
NEGROHEAD TOBACCO.
Eagle Brand.
To Merchants
To Tobacconists
To Wholesale and Retail Grocers
To Country Buyers
And the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Argyle Bonded Stores on THURSDAY, 29th December, 1864, at 11,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Stornoway, from London,
CDX,
5 half-tierces negrohead tobacco, Eagle brand, damaged by sea water
19 ditto ditto, ditto, with all faults.
Terms declared at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 28th, December, at 11 o'clock, at 21, Wynyard-square, west side.

Brilliant-toned rosewood Cottage Piano, full compass, by Broadwood, and square Piano, Sideboards, Dining Tables, Horsehair Couches, Horsehair Chairs, Magnificent Fire Screen, worked in Berlin wool; Pier Glass, Wardrobe, Chests of Drawers, Toilet Glasses, Iron Bedsteads, Bedding, Washstands, China, Glass, Plated Ware, very superior large Dresser, Kitchen Requisites, &c.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock, on the premises, 21, Wynyard-square, west side,
The above.
Terms, cash.

Anatomical Museum.
WEDNESDAY, December 28th, at (two) 2 o'clock,
At the Auction Rooms, 311, George-street (late Rossiter and Lazarus).
To Medical Gentlemen, and others.
Six Cases of Models in Wax, of various diseases, all taken from nature, cased and glazed, suitable for museum, private practice, and lectures, for which purpose they were modelled for students' use.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed by the proprietor (who is disposing of the specimens in consequence of old age (69) and ill-health) to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, 28th December, at 2 o'clock, at his Rooms, 311, George-street,
The above.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

N.B.—On view in the Show-room above the Auction Rooms on Tuesday Morning.

TUESDAY, 27th December, at half-after 10 o'clock.
At the Auction Mart, corner of Pitt and Park streets.
Established 1849.

MR. H. D. COCKBURN has been instructed to sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Mart, Park-street, at half-after 10 o'clock,
A quantity of household furniture, for peremptory sale
Clothing, blankets, watches, jewellery.
Also at the risk of former purchaser,
A light spring-cart.
Terms, cash. No reserve.

At No. 3, Caroline-terrace, Foveaux-street, off Crown-street, Surry Hills.
Sale by Public Auction of Household Furniture, and other Personal Effects, by order of the Administrator to the estate of the late Thomas Smirdon Pope.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the Administrator to the above estate to sell by public auction, on WEDNESDAY, next, the 28th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The whole of his household furniture and other personal effects.
Terms, cash.

Oregon Timber.
Entire cargo of the barque Electra, from San Francisco.
FRIDAY, 30th December.
Important Notice to Timber Merchants, Contractors, Buyers for Shipment to the Neighbouring Colonies, and others.
Flooring Boards, T. and G., 1-inch
Ditto ditto ditto, 1½-inch
Deals, 8 x 3, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 11 x 3, &c.
Joists, 8 x 4, 10 x 4, 12 x 4, &c.
Plank, 6 x 2, 8 x 2, 10 x 2, 12 x 2, &c.
The attention of the Timber Trade is particularly requested to the sale of this superior lot of selected Oregon Pine, which has been imported expressly to order and shipped under the personal supervision of Captain Bishop, who has had great experience in the trade. Buyers are invited to inspect the timber as it is now being landed on Market Wharf.
For sale without reserve.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by Messrs. Dibbs, Thorne, and Co. to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Electra,
BOARDS.
35,624 feet Oregon pine flooring boards, T. and G., 1½ inch
10,610 feet ditto ditto, T. and G., 1 inch.
DEALS.
132,877 feet Oregon pine deals, 6 x 3, 8 x 3, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 11 x 3, 12 x 3, 14 x 3, 16 x 3.
JOISTS.
38,651 feet Oregon pine joists, 6 x 4, 8 x 4, 10 x 4, 12 x 4.
BAULK TIMBER.
100 feet Oregon pine timber, 6 x 8 x 24
1365 feet ditto ditto, 6 x 6, 23, 25, 28, and 29 feet long.
DECK PLANK.
1577 feet Oregon pine deck plank, 6 x 2, 8 x 2, 10 x 2, 12 x 2, 14 x 2, 16 to 31 feet long.
Total, 210,174 feet.
Terms at sale.

American-dressed Lumber.
The Cargo of the Parramatta, just arrived from Boston.
FRIDAY, 30th December.
To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Carpenters, and others.
White Pine Flooring Boards
Spruce ditto ditto
Clear Pine Shelving Boards
Deals
Doors, Sashes
Laths, Oars, &c.
On Market Wharf.
Preliminary Notice.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from Messrs. Vennard and Stevens to sell by auction, on Market Wharf, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3,
Ex Parramatta, from Boston,
White pine flooring boards, T. and G., P. 1 S.
Spruce ditto ditto ditto, ditto, ditto
Clear pine shelving boards, P. 2 S. 1 E.
Ceiling boards, P. 1 S.
Deals, 9 x 3
Doors and sashes
Sawn laths
Ash oars, assorted.
Terms at sale.

The Schooner CUMBRIA
The Schooner CARRYWELL
The Schooner CONNAUGHT RANGER
The Schooner MARY WILLIAMS
And Four Barges.

Important Notice to Coal Proprietors, Parties engaged in the Carrying Trade to the Coal Ports or the Bar Harbours along the coast, Captains and Owners of Vessels, and the Mercantile Community generally.
For Unreserved Sale.
TUESDAY, 10th January, 1835.
The Auctioneers, in bringing the sale of these first-class vessels under the notice of parties interested in trading or marine affairs, wish especially to call attention to their large carrying capacity and very small draught of water — qualities which, combined with great speed and stability, render them very valuable both in the coal trade and any other which their size might suit.
The CUMBRIA and CONNAUGHT RANGER and MARY WILLIAMS are all fitted with centreboards, and their working expenses being very light, are useful and profitable vessels.
The MARY WILLIAMS is a fine clipper-built vessel, of yacht like appearance, and very superior accommodations.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed by the Directors of the Cardiff Coal Company to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, 10th January, 1865,
The schooner CONNAUGHT RANGER,
42 tons register
Length, 67 feet
Breadth, 19 feet
Depth, 5 feet.
This superior little vessel was built in Hobart Town in 1857, of the very best materials, and recently received a thorough overhaul in this port, at the yard of Messrs. Holy and Harper, at a total expense of over £150; she carries sixty tons coal.
The schooner CUMBRIA,
Register tonnage, 32 tons
Length, 54 feet
Breadth, 17 feet
Depth, 5 feet.
The CUMBRIA was built to order at Hobart Town in 1862, and it therefore quite a new vessel, having been always kept in good trim. She carries forty tons coal on an almost nominal draught of water, and is without exception the handiest and most useful vessel of her class that ever entered the port.
The schooner CARRYWELL—
Register tonnage, 80 tons
Length, 78 feet
Breadth, 18 feet
Depth, 7 feet
The CARRYWELL was built at Melbourne to suit a trade where large powers of carrying cargo and very light draught were indispensable. She carries, without overloading, 120 tons coal on a draught of only five feet, thus showing that the object of her builders has been fully attained.
The MARY WILLIAMS—
Register tonnage, 81 tons
Length, 87 feet
Breadth, 20 feet
Depth, 6 feet.
The MARY WILLIAMS was built at Hobart Town, under special supervision, in 1863, and since her arrival in Sydney has been much admired for the beauty of her model and general appearance. She carries 125 tons coal, or 50,000 feet cedar, on a draught of five feet.
THE BARGES.
The four barges are named respectively the AGNES, ARTHUR, VICTOR, and the IRON BARGE, and are each capable of carrying from 25 to 35 tons coal on a draught of three feet.
A minute inspection of all these vessels (for which every facility will be given) is earnestly requested.
Inventories may be seen, and any further desired particulars ascertained on application to the auctioneers.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.
On FRIDAY, December 30th, at 11 o'clock.
At Clapton, Darlinghurst, the residence of Mrs. Benjamin Darley.
Elegant and Substantial Household Furniture
Grand Pianoforte, by Oiumen and Plumb
Richly Cut-glass, China Plated-ware
Elegant Barouche, built by Vial expressly to order
Splendid Pair Grey Horses, a most perfect match
Handsome Bay Mare
Silver-mounted Harness, Dogcart, &c.
Full particulars of which will be published, and catalogues issued as speedily as possible.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have been favoured with instructions from Mrs. Darley to sell by auction, at her residence, Forbes-street, Darlinghurst, on FRIDAY, December 30th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of her valuable household furniture, silver plate
Carriages, horses, silver-mounted harness, &c.
Terms, cash.

On THURSDAY, December 29, at 11 o'clock.
At No. 68, Hunter-street.
To Parties Furnishing.
Useful Household Furniture and Effects.

MESSRS. BRADLEY and NEWTON have received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, 68, Hunter-street (opposite Elizabeth-street), on THURSDAY, December 29, at 11 o'clock,
Hair-seated chairs and couch
Mahogany chiffonier, pier glass, ornaments
Iron bedsteads, and bedding, and the usual household requisites.
Terms, cash.

TUESDAY, 27th December.
To Drapers
To Outfitters, and others.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of general drapery, ready-made clothing, &c., comprising
White flannel suits
Shepherd's plaid tweed trousers and vests
Boys' and youths' fancy tweed sacs
Fancy wool crimean shirts
White flannel trousers and vests
Women's chemises, silk hair nets
Fancy and brown cotton half hose
Coloured and printed flannels
4 fancy tweeds
Leamington cord trousers
Printed muslins and cambrics
Doeskin and tweed suits
Grasscloth and alpaca sacs
5-4 black and white prints
Coloured roll shirting
Fancy trimmed and straw bonnets
9-4 coloured blankets, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

TUESDAY, 27th December.
To Hatters
To Outfitters, and others.
27 Cases Hats.

HENRY CHATTO and CO. have received instructions from the importers, to sell by auction, at their Rooms, THIS DAY, 27th instant, at 11 o'clock.
5 cases drab felt Brighton hats, soft crown, No. 70
8 ditto drab felt Richmond, No. 1
2 ditto ditto ditto Leamington, No. 22
2 ditto ditto ditto Prince of Wales
4 ditto ditto ditto West Indians
3 ditto ditto ditto Brisbanes, No. 2
3 ditto ditto ditto Young Richmonds
27 cases.
Terms at sale

QUEENSLAND.
THE GWAMBEGYNE RUNS, UPPER DAWSON, consisting of 3 Large Blocks of Country,
Palm Tree Creek, No. 4,
Palm Tree Creek, No. 5, and
Gwambegyne.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 17th January,
The Gwambegyne Runs, situate on Palm Tree Creek, distant about 30 miles from the Euroombah Station, 25 miles from the township of Taroom, and about 200 miles from Rockhampton, and adjoining the stations of Messrs. John Scott, Kelman, and Holy and Kingsford.
The general character of the country is open, with broad leaf box and silver ironbark trees, perfectly clear of scrub, and is estimated to carry in all seasons 10,000 sheep with 4000 head of cattle.
☞ The improvements comprise a woolshed, store, dwelling-house, with other improvements.
☞ These runs are for sale WITHOUT STOCK, and are well worth the attention of those on the look-out for good unstocked country in an old and settled district.

QUEENSLAND.
The EUROOMBAH STATIONS, in the LEICHHARDT DISTRICT, with 40,000, more or less, FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, and 800, more or less, HEAD of CATTLE.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 17th January,
The EUROOMBAH STATIONS, in the Leichhardt District, comprising 12 blocks of country, watered by the Dawson River, the Euroombah Creek, and Canal Creek, with their numerous tributaries. The general character of the country is high, sound, undulating downs, and forest thinly timbered, abounding with salt bush, and other saline herbs of the most fattening description, and is equal to Darling Downs for good wool and healthy sheep.
Distance from Ipswich, 275 miles
From Rockhampton, 240 miles
And from Taroom, only 18 miles.
Bounded by the following first-class stations:—
Carrabah
Kinnoul
Durham Downs
Googarry,
and estimated to carry from 60,000 to 70,000 sheep in all seasons.
The improvements are extensive, and comprise on the head station:—
An excellent house, with shingled roof, recently built, containing 9 rooms, with verandah, detached kitchen, and garden; the whole enclosed by a 6-foot paling fence
A large store, recently erected, with shingled roof, and verandah 40 feet long, office and storekeeper's room; a shed 60 feet long, covered with galvanised iron, containing blacksmith's shop, iron store, and cart shed
5 men's huts, good substantial wool shed (80 feet long) floored and battened, with a good lever press
2 large paddocks containing upwards of 600 acres each, and one small paddock of about 200 acres, surrounding the head station
Stock yard, milking yard, with horse yard and herding paddock
On the north side of the River Dawson is an overseer's station, with 7 sheep station huts, and large standing yards, and about 500 hurdles for lambing. On the south side and on the Euroombah Creek are 15 station huts, mostly with large standing yards, and about 500 hurdles for lambing.
With the Euroombah Runs will be sold—
40,000 (more or less) FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, full particulars of which will shortly appear; also,
800 (more or less) HEAD OF CATTLE, a mixed herd, and
100 (more or less) HORSES.
*** Five teams working bullocks, with drays and gear complete, horse dray and harness, blacksmith's smithy complete, station tools, stores, sheep-washing machine, tools, implements, &c., to be taken by the purchaser at a valuation.
☞ Attention is directed to the sale of this valuable property, and the date of sale allowing of ample time for inspection, it is hoped that intending purchasers will avail themselves of the opportunity, for which every facility will be afforded.

QUEENSLAND—KENNEDY DISTRICT.
MOUNT WYATT STATION, with about 320 HEAD OF CATTLE.
TERMS—At SALE.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 10th JANUARY,
THE MOUNT WYATT STATION, in the District of Kennedy, on the River Sellheim, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the properties of Messrs. HENRY, Mount O'Connell; Messrs. EARL BROTHERS, Hidden Valley; Messrs. GRAY and HAY, Rosella Creek; and Messrs. DOUGLASS and DE LITTLE, Suttor.
MOUNT WYATT is watered on two sides by the River Sellheim, a tributary of the Suttor, on the western slope of the Leichardt Range, 100 miles from Bowen, to which there is a good and well-trafficked road, and is on the main line from Bowen to the Suttor, Thomson, and Flinders.
The Percy Douglas Creek, permanent in all ordinary seasons, flows through the middle of the run. The elevation (from 12 to 15 hundred feet) makes it highly suitable for wool growing. The total area of the run is 78 square miles, and comprises 2 blocks and a-half of available country.
ESTIMATED GRAZING CAPABILITIES, 15,000 SHEEP
in all seasons.
The boundaries and features of the run are surveyed, marked, and guaranteed.
The improvements comprise a substantial hut and stock-yard.
With the Mount Wyatt run will be sold
320 more or less HEAD OF CATTLE,
about equal proportion of sexes, principally 2 years and upwards.
☞ The small number of stock as compared with the grazing capabilities of the run, makes this a very eligible property for a beginner, and it is noteworthy that copper has been found on the run; and further, that the run being on the main road, and the nearest hotel distant 110 miles, an excellent opportunity is offered for the establishment of one on the property.

POSTPONEMENT.
To SATURDAY, 31st December,
ON THE GROUND,
At 2 o'clock.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
unimproved land belonging to THOMAS HOLT, Esq.
Sold to close estate prior to his departure for Europe.
The properties consist of the choicest sites on the Newtown Road, and surrounding the
NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.
They comprise land in the following estates:—
KINGSTON, NORTH and SOUTH, surrounding the RAILWAY STATION, in blocks to suit purchasers.
ESSINGTON ESTATE—Beautiful sites fronting the Newtown Road, immediately opposite CAMDEN COLLEGE.
FOTHERINGHAM ESTATE—A large block of land near the Enmore Road and the newly erected villas of Messrs. Perry and A. Williams. In one or more lots, to suit purchasers.
TITLES registered under Torrens' Act; transfer at a trifling cost to the purchasers.
TERMS—One-fourth cash; the residue may remain for 3 or 5 years, at 6 per cent.
PLANS may be inspected, and further particulars obtained, at the Rooms.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from THOMAS HOLT, Esq., prior to his leaving the colony, to sell by public auction, ON THE GROUND, KINGSTON HILL, Newtown Railway Station, on SATURDAY, 31st December, at 2 o'clock,
All the residue of his well known valuable estates, most favourably situated near the
NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION,
in lots to suit purchasers
UNRESERVED SALE.
SATURDAY, 31st DECEMBER,
On the Ground.
Inspect the plans and the land prior to the sale.
Lunch will be provided.

QUEENSLAND.
THE PICK of BROAD SOUND COUNTRY.
For Positive Sale.
(To close a Partnership Account.)
That extensive richly grassed Cattle Station, known as CLAIRMONT,
Situated on the BROAD SOUND WATERS, about 120 MILES from ROCKHAMPTON, comprising four splendid blocks of Country, called
WILANGE
KENILWORTH
OHIO and
CLAIRMONT,
Forming together an immense area of first-rate grazing Country, well watered by AMITY CREEK, GRANITE CREEK, and numerous other Creeks; besides having for one of its boundaries the RIVER STYX, the waters of which are NAVIGABLE TO THE STATION.
The improvements are of a substantial character, and comprise buildings for the accommodation of the Superintendent and assistants. Garden, Store, Meathouse, Cartshed, Stock Yards, and a Paddock enclosing 640 acres.
With CLAIRMONT will be sold a choice herd of about 5000 HEAD of WELL-BRED QUIET CATTLE, now depasturing thereon.
Stores, Drays, Working Bullocks, Horses, and all Implements belonging to the Station, to be taken at a valuation in the usual way.
Terms, liberal.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 17th January next, at 11 o'clock,
The above magnificent pastoral property.
CLAIRMONT is without exception one of the most important cattle properties to the North. In addition to the vast scope of country comprised in the four large blocks composing the station, it possesses the advantage of securing an immense tract of land forming the Government Coast Reserve, which borders the run for a considerable distance. The river Styx, which forms one of the boundaries, is navigable to the run, thereby putting the station in direct
SEA COMMUNICATION WITH SYDNEY,
and so saving the immense item for land carriage, so formidable to the economic working of nearly all the Northern properties.
The country is of a very fattening character, and is estimated to carry 20,000 head of cattle in any season. It is ABUNDANTLY and PERMANENTLY watered by numerous important creeks, which traverse the run from their source on the dividing range, separating the Broad Sound waters from the heads of the Isaacs River, as well as by the navigable waters of the River Styx.
Clairmont is on the post road from Rockhampton to Port Denison, and is also favourably situated as regards markets, having Rockhampton and the coast towns on the one side, and the township of Clairmont, the PEAK DOWNS GOLD-FIELDS and COPPER MINES, within a reasonable distance. A capital site for a public boiling-down establishment could be found on the river Styx, and there cannot fail to be shortly a splendid opening for a business of this kind, as an outlet for the surplus fat stock of this and the surrounding stations.
With this property will be sold
5000 HEAD OF CATTLE, more or less; a quiet well-bred herd.
*** Nearly all the original stock were selected with great care from the noted herds of the BK cattle, at St. Ruth Station, Darling Downs, and from the pick of Mr. Carden Collins' best cows. There are a large number of first-class bulls, some by imported stock, and others from the choice herds of Clark Irving, Esq., on the Richmond River.
☞ As a station embracing so large an area of country in proportion to its present stock, and possessing peculiar advantages for its economical working, Richardson and Wrench have much pleasure in recommending it to the attention of capitalists looking for an investment in a thoroughly made pastoral property; they invite a careful inspection of its stock, which has been now on the run for some years, and of its general capabilities, and as it is the intention of the present proprietors to sell the above property on the date above mentioned (merely to close a partnership account), it is an opportunity which should not be overlooked by parties who are seeking a profitable investment in a first-class security.

FIRST-CLASS VALUABLE
IMPROVED FARMS AND HOMESTEADS,
beautifully situated about two miles from the
TOWN OF WOLLONGONG.
LOT 1.—That highly improved celebrated Farm known as THE FIGTREE, containing 40 ACRES of the RICHEST LAND IN THE DISTRICT, on the Figtree River.
The whole is securely fenced, and the improvements include a NEWLY-ERECTED ELEGANT VILLA RESIDENCE containing 8 rooms, kitchen, coach-house, barn, stock yard, milking sheds, and every convenience for a gentleman's homestead.
LOT 2.—ST. JOHN'S FARM, 60 acres, about half a mile from Lot 1, adjoining Mr. Eadie's, late Mrs. M'Grory's property.
This property is also securely enclosed, and the land of very superior quality, well watered by Brandy and Water Creek.
The other improvements comprise a comfortable cottage of 5 rooms, and out-buildings, orchard, &c.
Preliminary Notice.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from Dr. Hamilton (in consequence of his having left the district) to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney, on MONDAY, 16th January, at 11 o'clock,
The above well-known valuable properties, near the
TOWN OF WOLLONGONG,
full particulars of which will appear in a future advertisement.

Preliminary Advertisement.
MAGNIFICENT PASTORAL PROPERTY in the COLONY OF QUEENSLAND, known as
OXFORD DOWNS,
comprising NINE BLOCKS of SPLENDID SHEEP COUNTRY, about seventy miles from the PEAK DOWNS Gold-fields and Copper Mines, eighty miles from shipping port of PIONEER RIVER, and about 280 miles from ROCKHAMPTON, with which will be sold
22,000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP, more or less.
Terms—One-third Cash; residue by approved bills at one, two, and three years, dated from day of sale, with bank discount added, secured on the property.

MR. BREWSTER has been instructed by the PROPRIETOR (in consequence of his early departure for Europe) to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th MARCH, 1865, at 11 o'clock,
The above first-class STATION PROPERTY, full particulars of which will shortly be published.
☞ The announcement that this celebrated and well-known property is in the market for sale will, it is confidently expected, secure for it, from capitalists and others, that attention which its established first-class character entitles it to. Intending purchasers are requested to inspect OXFORD DOWNS prior to the day of sale.

NEW ENGLAND DISTRICT.
BLAIR HILL STATION, with 2300 CATTLE,
and
YARROW CREEK, with 5800 CATTLE.
Terms—One-third cash, residue by approved bills at twelve and twenty-four months, with bank discount added, secured on the stock and stations.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th January, at 11 o'clock,
The following valuable PASTORAL PROPERTIES in the district of NEW ENGLAND.
LOT 1.—BLAIR HILL, situate about eight miles from Glen Innes, and in the immediate neighbourhood of those well known stations, Stonehenge, Yarrow Creek, and Shannon Vale.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of dwelling-house, garden, stable, barn, large stock-yard to hold 3000 cattle, three cultivation paddocks, grass paddocks, &c., &c. With BLAIR HILL will be sold 2300 HEAD OF WELL-BRED CATTLE, more or less.
LOT 2.—YARROW CREEK, situate on BEARDIE PLAINS, is admitted to be one of the best cattle stations on NEW ENGLAND. YARROW CREEK runs through large alluvial flats for the entire length of the station, affording an ample supply of water in the driest seasons.
YARROW CREEK is estimated to carry 12,000 HEAD OF CATTLE in all seasons.
The IMPROVEMENTS comprise a dwelling-house of eight rooms, excellent garden, detached kitchen, store, stable, large stockyard, to carry 4000 head; three grass paddocks, three cultivation ditto, &c., &c. With YARROW CREEK will be sold 5800 HEAD of CHOICE CATTLE, more or less, which have been carefully bred from imported bulls, no expense having been spared in the purchase of the same.
*** Stores, drays, stock horses, &c., belonging to each lot to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The auctioneer has no hesitation in recommending the above valuable properties to the notice of capitalists and others. Both stations are WELL ADAPTED for SHEEP, and are in complete working order. The improvements are very complete in every respect, and as to climate, that of New England is admitted to be the most salubrious in New South Wales.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.
RICHMOND RIVER STATION.
That splendid CATTLE PROPERTY, known as SANDILANDS;
together with 3500 Head of
CHOICE CATTLE.
Terms at sale.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January, at 11 o'clock,
That splendid FATTENING STATION,
SANDILANDS,
on the Richmond River, with which will be sold 3500 Head of CHOICE CATTLE, bred from pure, half, and three parts bred bulls.
SANDILANDS adjoins TABULAN, the well-known property of Major Chauvel.
*** There are 800 acres of alluvial freehold land which, with stores, stock horses, &c., &c., will have to be taken at a valuation.
☞ Full particulars will shortly be published.

PRELIMINARY ADVERTISEMENT.
FOR POSITIVE SALE, to CLOSE a PARTNERSHIP.
THE BUNGABAN STATIONS, in the LEICHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.
Together with
17,000 FIRST CLASS SHEEP, more or less; and 540 HEAD of QUIET CATTLE, more or less.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from the PROPRIETORS to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January next,
The above MAGNIFICENT PASTORAL PROPERTY, in the LEICHARDT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND; comprising SEVEN BLOCKS of FIRST CLASS SHEEP COUNTRY, adjoining TAROOM and ROACHDALE, the well known stations of Messrs. W. Davidson and C. J. and R. M. Royds, and distant about 220 miles WEST of Maryborough, the shipping port of Wide Bay.
☞ Full particulars of the above valuable property will shortly be published; but, as it is in the market for ABSOLUTE SALE, to CLOSE a PARTNERSHIP ACCOUNT, intending purchasers are invited to inspect the stations and stock prior to the day of sale and judge for themselves.

BURNETT DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.
FOR POSITIVE SALE, TO CLOSE A PARTNERSHIP,
THAT FIRST-CLASS SHEEP PROPERTY known as CANNINDAH,
together with
20,000 SHEEP, more or less,
Distant about sixty miles from Gayndah.
Terms—One-third cash, residue by approved bills at one and two years from day of sale, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum added, secured on the stock and stations.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from Messrs. Mackay and Caswell to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of February, at 11 o'clock.
THE ABOVE SPLENDID PROPERTY, adjoining Messrs. Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.'s station, DALGANGAL, Mr. Ridler's stations, CANIA and YARROL, and RAWBELLE, late the property of J. D. M'Lean, Esq.
CANNINDAH comprises four large blocks, embracing the whole of SPLINTER CREEK from its junction with the Burnett to the head, and 10 miles frontage to the Burnett River, capable of carrying THIRTY THOUSAND SHEEP with the present water, and by a little expense could be made to carry 40 000 in all seasons.
The COUNTRY principally consists of thinly timbered ironbark ridges, over which the sheep are depastured in flocks of 2000 EACH. The WETHERS have fattened up to SIXTY POUNDS WEIGHT.
The IMPROVEMENTS consist of a cottage of four rooms, store, and kitchen; wool shed, wool store (to hold 100 bales), men's huts; seven out-stations, with huts, yards or hurdles; large horse paddock, &c.
With the CANNINDAH STATION will be sold the following stock:—

SHEEP.

EWES—	1 year old	2200	
	2 years old	2000	
	3 "	1300	
	4 "	1800	
	5 and 6 years old	2000	
			9,300
WETHERS—	1 year old	2200	
	2 years old	2000	
	3 "	1000	
	4 "	1000	
			6,200
WEANERS, mixed sexes			5,000
RAMS			125
TOTAL SHEEP (more or less)			20,626

*** 170 head of quiet cattle, 12 working horses, team of working bullocks and dray, with stores, &c., &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The above valuable property offers many advantages to parties on the look-out for a good Queensland station. It has proved itself to be first-class sheep country, and has never changed hands since taken up by the present proprietors. The sheep are WARRANTED SOUND and never to have been diseased with either SCAB, CATARRH, or FOOT-ROT. The station is in complete working order, within easy distance of a good shipping port, large grazing capabilities, and abundance of water in the driest seasons, and, what is of great importance, the SHEEP are young and contain a large proportion of breeding ewes. The clip is above the average, and realised 1s. 11d. per pound at the last London July sales.
AN INSPECTION OF THE STOCK AND STATION IS PARTICULARLY DESIRED.

SPLENDID SHEEP and CATTLE PROPERTY, in the Districts of NEW ENGLAND and CLARENCE RIVER.

MR. BREWSTER has received instructions from Messrs. Dickson and Sweetland to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Squatters' Exchange, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January,
Those celebrated and well-known runs, adjoining each other, known as
BARNEY DOWNS and FROCESTER,
together with 15,000 sheep, more or less, and 2500 head of choice well-bred cattle, more or less.
☞ For detailed particulars of the above property, vide the Saturday's issues of this journal.

OILMEN'S STORES.
GROCERIES.
TEAS, SUGAR, RICE, COFFEE, &c.
Extensive Sale by Auction.
WEDNESDAY, 28th December.

MR. W. DEAN will sell by auction, at his Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on WEDNESDAY, 28th December, at 11 o'clock,
Invoices of oilmen's stores and groceries
Large parcels of teas, sugar, coffee, rice, &c.
Terms at sale.

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TRANSPORTATION TO AUSTRALIA.

(From the Standard.)

STATESMEN have an excellent opportunity, just at present, to do an uncommonly foolish thing—no less foolish than to alienate our great colonies in Australia and write over again the story of Boston Harbour and the tea-chests. Is there a man living—Tory and Liberal, or Liberal Conservative—who is not, Whig, of that story? What "has been," indeed, ashamed be regarded as "destined to have been," may safely enshrined more simply in the proverb been," a truth use to cry over spilt milk." proverb that "It's no grets, therefore, that America No sensible person re. Mother-land in a fit of wrath broke away from her persons, reviewing in indignation; but all sensible George III. and the circumstances, confess that bunglers and his stubborn Minister were America blunderers, and parted with blood before the time in tears and instead of quietly and maturely. Well, when that senseless war was waging which came of taxing people without their leave, there were kangaroos jumping about upon the site of Sydney, and "black-fellows" were camped in "gunyahs" on the plain where Melbourne now stands. Botany Bay had seen no white faces except those of Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks; and Jackson, the captain of Cook's foretop, had only just looked into the silent waters of the port named after him, and at present crowded with a thousand sails, and girdled with a beautiful city. Since our loss of America, these wonderful colonies have grown up—Victoria, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and South Australia—the whole group making a superb imperial appanage far richer and busier than America at the time of the war, and destined, in all probability, to as grand a future, and, let us hope, one more peaceful. And if there be one feeling stronger than another linking these young empires—those Princesses of the Saxon blood royal of Roamers—it is filial affection to the old home. "Home!" it means in Australia only one spot in the world—not the stately mansion by the Yarra-Yarra or Port Jackson; not the pretty homestead in the gum-trees, with ericas and passion-vines about it, and the tinkle of a hundred flocks in the distance—but "England." When we were hard put to it in the Crimea, when we had the Indian mutiny upon our hands, when her Majesty was suddenly and bitterly bereaved, and lastly, when this cotton famine, now happily passed, came upon Lancashire, the sympathies of the Australian colonists were promptly and generously expressed. They sent their virgin gold, and the price of their fleeces and copper, by thousands sterling, to the Patriotic Fund, the Mutiny Fund, and the Relief Fund; although it really mattered little in the scrub and among the sheep-walks what was going on in the Crimea, in India, or at Manchester.

The question is now whether we are to fling away all this natural and honourable affection between the mother-country and her daughters, by persisting in a course not only distasteful, and, as the colonies regard it, tyrannical, but in itself unwise, inconsistent, and impolitic. The matter may seem small to have Imperial dissensions turning upon it, but so were the tea-chests small which separated us from America. It arises out of our old difficulty about transportation and convicts, or rather out of a new difficulty needlessly created. A quarter of a century ago, by force of the moral compulsion which Edward Gibbon Wakefield and his Parliamentary coadjutors put upon the Government, we abandoned the transportation system; and we then took the ticketed white slaves from our fellow-subjects whether they would or not. We showed them by their own witnesses, and their own hideous experiences, that the institution planted in their very midst vices of the most atrocious and infamous description; and, keenly as they resented the privation when their bondmen were first withdrawn, they gradually, but not slowly, became convinced that we were right, and they were wrong. South Australia enjoys by her constitution the promise of a guarantee that she shall never be subjected to the stain. Yet now the successors of Charles Buller, of Newcastle, and Adderley ask the colonists to accept again the self-same infection and disgrace from which they were then so summarily, though so justly, freed? The apology is, that Western Australia is still willing to import a few of these gaol-birds; and hence the Penal Servitude Bill, which seized upon this permission, and enacted the continuance of the practice as regards that colony. At first thought all seems right; we pour our moral filth into King George's Sound, and the inhabitants of Perth manage to fertilise their thinly-peopled settlement with it; what could be better? But the sister colonies find that this scum of villainy filters into their confines; the police are constantly "bringing up" some villain who has been "passed" to Swan River, and has thence passed himself to Sydney or Melbourne. It is possible that this may take place overland, though the country is so wild and utterly unexplored, that the "lag" who has traversed, or could traverse it, might re-enter society as a hero if he would but impart his adventures. It is thought, at any rate, so impassable, that the convicts at Swan River work without guards in the forest—sufficiently shut in, as the colonists believe, by the hopeless waste of savage wilderness. But they escape by sea: the Peninsular and Oriental vessels coal at the Sound; and it is a common thing for the convicts to hide themselves below after shooting a bag of coals—to such an extent, too, that on one voyage fourteen, at another nine, have suddenly made their appearance on deck. The colonists of Eastern and Southern Australia protest against the possibility of this migration. They do more than protest—they cannot, and they will not, endure infection. If Western Australia liked to import cases of yellow fever or cholera, they would shut her off; and they threaten to do the same in this instance. One proposition made in the irritated colonies was to ship back to England, at public expense, all the expired convicts that would go. Another has been to tax all English commodities exceptionally, till public feeling here should sympathise with Australia through that sensitive region, the breeches pocket; and it was being seriously discussed at last date to forbid the overland mail service, unless the steamers cease to call at King George's Sound.

This, therefore, is just the position where stupidity and obstinacy on our side and indignation at the Antipodes may together enact the mournful Boston story over again. It is of no use to insult the East Australians by reminding them that there was a time when they were not so squeamish about "transports"; that time is passed, and, like Virginia and Sierra Leone, which were both peopled with cut-throats and gallows-birds, prouder ones have come. It is of no use to repeat from our point of view that to send our villains to the other side of the world is "so convenient." It is convenient to chuck your snails into your neighbour's cabbages and to empty your dirty water into the street; but those little resources are usually resented. Whether Western Australia is, like Barkis, "willing," and our officials are at their wits' ends to get rid of our worst rogues, are not the practical questions. The Government and Legislature long since resolved, without consulting the colonists, to abolish the convict system, and every argument in its favour is taken out of our mouth. We know it to be in its essence vicious and vitiating. The poor plea of "necessity," too, is gone; since Ireland has proved the perfect feasibility of keeping the convicts at home, and of disciplining them more safely amid the police arrangements of the old country than in the open plains of Australia. At all events, if Australia will not have the continent polluted any more by these foul importations, like the Bostonians we can't make them drink our tea. They are not to be treated after the style of enemies on whom we force our rights, but as children, of whom we are proud enough to condescend to humour them a little. Certain it is, that if we make no concession, the spirit growing up at Melbourne and Sydney will lead to a positive breach between us; for, though the Home and Colonial Office may argue from end to end of a ream of foolscap that, if not morally, it is officially just, right, desirable, and salutary to send our hang-dogs into other people's grounds, the "Cornstalks" only return word that they can't and won't stand it, the Penal Servitude Bill notwithstanding. Therefore we must call upon our statesmen to be prudent in time.

PLANS.

(From the Saturday Review, October 15.)

SOME people never seem to have any plans, small or great: that is, they allow the whole course of their lives, in matters of importance as well as in trifles, to be arranged for them. We do not see that they look a step before them. They never say, "To-morrow I will do this or that;" "Next year I propose to go to such a place, or take such a step;" just as, when children, they never said, "When I marry," or "I will be a doctor, or a sailor, or a bishop, or a gentleman." They have no schemes, as far as we can see, of business or pleasure. They do not talk of their future, immediate or remote; they contemplate no changes; they provide for no contingencies; they simply accept what comes in their way to do. We are not speaking of poor creatures—of persons in any sense feeble or helpless. They may, indeed, have large powers in a given direction, but their minds are curiously occupied by their work. Self, as a thing to be done something with—life, ... present ... as subject to a law of change—these do not ... themselves as questions to their minds. Ab... sorption in any occupation tends to this quiescence. The scholar conning his books, the man of science pursuing an investigation, the lawyer immersed in cases and abstruse points, the affectionate nurse in attendance on some amiable form of selfishness, with all go on from day to day with an almost machine-like application to their work—work which came to them they have never inquired how, or by what authority, and of which they have never asked how long it is to last, or what is to follow it. It is to be noted that persons of this sort do not suffer as some might suppose by their absence of thought for themselves; they mostly do pretty well. They are indeed, all more or less slaves to their calling, whatever it is, but they are perfectly contented slaves; and they are such useful members of society that a great deal of the hardest work of society, both in thinking and doing, is accomplished by them, and could hardly be got through by more self-conscious agents. People, in fact, who take to what comes before them to do with this passive acquiescence, and devote their energies to it, will never want work pressing itself on them with a certain weight of obligation. They will never be driven to consider the future from necessity. The course of events will present to them their tasks. We look for a hitch when they will be forced to plan for themselves, but it does not happen. The studious boy, who has contented himself with the work each day presents, will, when the time comes, have his profession pointed out to him with unmistakable distinctness, and he will step into his calling with the same spirit of implicit submission with which he has prepared himself for it. The girl who has done well what came in her way to do, with scarce a speculation or a plan beyond it, will marry—if she marries—without any necessity for such mental exercises; the man who proposes to her will seem, and in fact will be, her destiny. But, whether wife or maid, the day will still bring her her work to the end, without any contrivance or scheming of her own.

But these people are an exception to the common run. They are marked by a peculiarity which we might call a deficiency. Their virtues are of too passive a make; they are, not unlikely, wanting in liberality and generosity, not from the presence of any vice, but from tameness and restrictions of minds and temper. They invent no new ways of being good and useful; things don't strike them; they are content or unobservant under conditions that ought to be mended, and which they might help to mend. Their minds are not more inventive or suggestive for others than for themselves. It is natural, as we all feel, to lay plans. These people puzzle us when we realize the difference between ourselves and them. Few are so occupied with the present as not to have a busy fancy set on the future. Perhaps we should not say fancy; fancy exercises itself on castles in the air, in weaving perpetual novelettes of which self is the hero. The plans we mean are foresight—whether sham or real; practicable schemes of what we shall do with our time, means, place in the world. Our work is subservient to ourselves; we ask how it is to serve us, what it is to end in. With the majority the future—using the word exclusively in its secular sense—is the interest of life. Whether it be a near or a remote future for which they live, they cannot separate the idea of life from schemes and plans—from the consideration of how they are to control things to their ends, or to serve the cause or the persons they care for. This tendency is never wanting in an active complete organization; it is part of that looking before and after which makes a man. But it becomes a mania when people will take no other power and influences into account, and act on the assumption that nothing important or trivial can go right unless they arrange it. Under this infatuation their whole existence is spent in ordering some programme or another. And as they must plan—and as small things are easier planned for than great, and success more attainable in these—the habit of planning, morbidly indulged, naturally tends to limit and confine the mind, to shut it gradually out of great interests and to involve and entangle it in small and personal ones. How many people might have minds open to general subjects if they could just leave trifles to settle themselves! Of course it is easy to ascribe their dulness or indifference to some inherent deficiency, but persons of excellent capacity are often as prone to egotical planning and scheming as the foolish and the frivolous. Indeed as merely foolish and weak people do not get listened to, the fact of a man's having attained to an extreme habit of planning aloud is some testimony to power and vigour of intellect. We are familiar enough with the discovery that persons affecting to listen to some general disquisition are in reality absorbed miles away in the meshes of some plan for the most petty personal convenience (who is not now and then detected in the involuntary hypocrisy?), but the true planner is never detected or betrayed. He plans aloud, and calls the world to his deliberations, nothing doubting that his personal arrangements are the most suitable of topics, as well as the most interesting to all within hearing.

People addicted to this habit cannot accommodate themselves to the restraints or reserves of ordinary society. It is often a clue to men's likes and dislikes, of which they themselves are little aware, whether it is natural or simply impossible to indulge themselves in this way; and people are interesting or the reverse to them, not for their positive qualities, but for their powers of listening and passive sympathy. The active sympathy which prompts to counsel and perhaps claims to be attended to in return for attention given, is a favour less coveted. Up to a certain point, however, the error is not of the worst sort. It is often so hard to find things to say when something must be said, that we are obliged to any one who throws himself into the breach. There is something genial in a man's exposing his arrangements in all their raw uncertainty to our criticism or approval; and we do not grudge our attention at the first hearing while he deliberates what profession to choose for his son, or what school to send him to, what street to take a house in, what servants to keep, what hours to fix upon for his meals, what watering-place to visit, where he shall go next year, and where the year after. To discuss all these questions in public seems so artless and confiding there is such an appeal in it, that most men find it winning at first. But when we meet our friend six months hence, and his private affairs are still unsettled, and their arrangement is still uppermost in his thoughts—when it is still, "What must I do with Tom and Dick?" "Where must I go?" "Shall it be a brougham or a waggonette?" and the rest of it—then it is apparent that plans are an occupation for their own sake. We perceive that we shall never make our way into this mind; the entrances into it are, as it were, strewed with impassable packing-cases, and with a litter and a bustle which would always make our visits unseasonable. The planner expects a time of fruition for his labour, but we know better. We can hardly call this habit the effect of vanity, but it betrays an inveterate pre-occupation and self-absorption which shuts out the higher forms of sympathy as effectually as vanity does; and the way in which one of these planners will remorselessly break up a really pleasant conversation, to parade his newest perplexity or intention to a circle who know by experience that he does not want their help to the solution, is a social injury the recollection of which sometimes outlives worse wrongs.

All persons have their own natural method of entering into relations with the company around them, and talk about their own plans is, with some, this natural mode. Thus, a stranger will occupy a large circle with the question of the tour he is planning. He professes to be open to all advice, and thankful for any suggestion. Maps and Bradshaws are eagerly consulted, everybody's experience is respectfully listened to, and the man thinks himself in earnest; but the whole is a sham and illusion, and the tour is either never taken or owes nothing to the long sessions of professed consultation that have preceded it. We have heard of domestic planning being carried on so habitually that husbands and wives will plan in each other's presence, and even for each other, who shall succeed to these endearing relations in case of the death of the other—plans so far real and practical that, when the time comes, they are actually carried out. There are planners of so inveterate a nature that we hide our own plans from them lest they should at once, from mere instinct, make them pegs for their own scheming. Memories that can look back so far recall the feminine planner before the days of the penny post, from whom her acquaintance were careful to conceal their movements, knowing that her invention would be at work, on the first scent, to load them with letters and parcels, and to devise idle and useless commissions, solely because every event seemed to her to demand some activity on her part, and was regarded as a thing to be made use of. Confidences, with some people, mean a revelation or mutual weaving of plans, and this is often quite as entertaining a sort of confidence as any other. What people are going to do is, indeed, likely to be a more cheerful topic than what they have done—what they expect the next year to bring them than what the last year has brought, what books and studies are going to occupy them than what have employed them hitherto. But nothing shows a greater difference between habits of mind than such occasions. Some persons are not afraid to map out their future to the minutest details, while others, indulgent enough of day-dreams and vague hopes, would expect a "judgment" on any positive verbal statement of what they intend their course to be. The way in which some people habitually plan long beforehand, and carry out their plans to the letter, is often a puzzle to the observer, who feels that it would not answer in his case, and wonders where lies the difference. It is really a thing of temperament, not necessarily involving the question of presumption. Thus persons of wit and humour talk of their plans, from the habit of using themselves as butts, and their schemes as whetstones and provocatives—encouraged and urged on as they often are by their friends, who find it a ready way of hitting some characteristic vein.

The worst kind of planning, as being necessarily the most engrossing, is that which habitually provides for barely possible contingencies. The man who thinks it necessary to provide himself with a line of action for every emergency has no thought for anything out of himself. Plans in their proper place we have nothing to do with here; we are only condemning the habit of mind which makes them a topic. A plan, to be talked of, should immediately precede execution, and should need the listener's assistance or the encouragement of his sympathy before a prompt performance. We hear of long-digested plans, but they are private. Publicity in the moment of conception makes them shadows then and always. Such talk is a substitute for doing. In how many plans of benevolence, or retrenchment, or reform, does not the planner, all unknown to himself, show that he expects to get the credit of performance without the cost! No person can commit himself to some self-denying or liberal or handsome design, and talk much about it, without feeling all the better for the utterance, and a good deal as if he had done the thing, and made the sacrifice he only talks of. So long as a man feels that he commits himself to action and performance by the unfolding of his plans, they are what Shakspeare has called them—"Decrees:"—

> Let's take the instant by the forward top;
> For we are old, and on our quick'st decrees
> Th' inaudible and noiseless foot of time
> Steals, ere we can effect them;

but, discussed without vigorous intention, and rested on as a mental exercise and amusement, they belong to "the wild regions of impertinence"—that is, of mere vapourous, profitless talk.

NAVAL SHIPS AND NAVAL GUNS.

(From the United Service Gazette, October 22.)

WE have now, after a few years' pretty costly experiment, arrived at a somewhat embarrassing position. We have attained such a perfection in armour-plating that no gun, with the exception of that portable volcano Big Will, can be considered really dangerous against ships so defended. On the other hand, we have arrived at a gun of such portentous dimensions and calibre, viz., the said Big Will, that wherever he shows himself armour plated ships will show a wise discretion by giving him the widest of wide berths, and keeping at a respectful distance. So far, until the big gun can fairly get afloat, the ships have the best of it; but still the position will be a very embarrassing one indeed when two fleets or two ships get together, neither of which can hurt the other, and they are reduced to the ignominious necessity of either parting as they met or tossing up for the victory.

The situation of the American ram Tennessee in Farragut's action was a peculiar one. She was just like a tortoise surrounded by dogs, or perhaps the better comparison would be a hedgehog or a porcupine in the same predicament. The dogs cannot get at the vital parts of the porcupine, neither dare he unroll himself in order to attack the dogs, and there the parties have to stand, nursing evil intentions against each other, yet neither exactly seeing the way to carry those evil intentions into effect. If the dogs attack the porcupine they prick their own noses and retreat lamenting, if the porcupine, poor fellow! unrolls himself to attack the dogs he is in his turn a "gone 'coon." Had the Tennessee only had her rudder so placed as to be secure against shot, as it might have been, and had she been so provided as to be able to see her way, which also might have been, she could have steamed out from among her foes, and regardless of all their efforts have made her way safely to the protection of friendly guns.

That, however, is not wanted in war. A ship which is merely impregnable without offensive power might as well never have been built. Moreover, it is a manifest fact that the more our ships become loaded with armour they become more and more cumbrous and unmanageable, and one serious injury to them becomes fatal. Just as it was in the case of knights in the olden time,—they fought in the lists in such an overwhelming mass of armour, that once unhorsed they were about as helpless as so many hogsheads of beer, and notwithstanding that it was allowable for the squires to come to the assistance of their masters, and drag them out of the press, it nevertheless happened not unfrequently that a gallant knight was smothered under the weight of his own armour. In actual fighting, it was found absolutely necessary to sacrifice something of apparent safety in order to enable the warrior to become at all formidable to his enemies. The armour used in warfare was very considerably lighter than that worn during the peaceful but serious combats of the tournaments, and this would seem to be the course which will have to be adopted with our ships if they are to be anything but useless logs upon the water. A gun having been once discovered which can crack these iron nuts, the only resource for them is to be able to get themselves out of the way and be so active in their movements as to embarrass the opposing nutcracker, while they lose no opportunity of making an attempt to use their own. This, however, can never be while our ships are loaded with the enormous weights of iron at present applied to them.

A ship only defended on her broadside cannot be considered to be defended at all. The strength of a fortress is that of its weakest part, and it is the same with a ship. Therefore to endeavour to preserve a ship's efficiency in manœuvring by leaving her forward and after parts undefended is to do away with the effect of her armour altogether.

It seems to us there is a middle way. It cannot be supposed that guns will be fired at sea with the precision with which they are fired at a target on shore, neither is it at all likely that one shot out of twenty, or even a larger proportion, will strike the ship's sides in the point-blank manner in which they strike the target on shore. It is astonishing how little obliquity is sufficient to turn a blow, and although it is said that some of Whitworth's shot penetrated places at a very considerable angle, it is more than probable that that angle was very much reduced by the path of the shot in the descending portion of its trajectory. In a bustling action at sea a vast number of shot must strike obliquely, and the victory will be to him who can first plant a decisive blow on a weak point of his adversary, such as the water-line, screw, or steering apparatus.

In a struggle with such an object in view it seems to us that the active, lightly clad, but heavily armed small craft must have a tremendous advantage over a huge lumbering tortoise of an iron-clad as at present defended. So huge a mass cannot be got into motion, neither can it change its direction with anything like the celerity of the smaller and lighter vessel, whose one or two guns of the heaviest calibre can be brought to bear with fearful effect on the inert mass of her unwieldy antagonist.

In this view a light, fast, good seaboat sheathed only with light armour sufficient to keep out grape and smaller shot, would be far the more efficient vessel, and if equally armed with a gun equivalent to Big Will would be sure to give a good account of an encumbered adversary. Defence is of two kinds, inert, and active. The one consists of a strength sufficient to resist the shots of the enemy, but this, it seems, can be but imperfectly attained. The other consists in activity of movement and variety of manœuvre, which defeats the enemy's aim, and which, while in itself it is as effective as the present condition of the other, is attended with other advantages not slightly to be disregarded. One well planted and effective blow would be the *coup de grace* to the heavy iron-clad. The very resistance it offers to penetration would be the cause of rendering the wound more extensive and dangerous, while with the light armed vessel the very reverse would be the case.

In the case of the Alabama and Kearsage the effectiveness of a light armour as a defence was clearly shown. A mere range of chains was found sufficient to afford very considerable protection.

The days are perhaps coming when a new principle in the construction of guns will enable us to have afloat guns much more manageable and equally powerful with Big Will, and then the days of heavy armour plates will be numbered. A correspondent has long been pointing out in these columns that by adding air to the charges the power of the charge is immensely increased. He has also asserted that a short gun which can be loaded at the muzzle without sponge or rammer, with all the facility of a breech-loader, is as effective as the present long guns. Mr. Needham also asserts that his method of firing the charge will enable a far more powerful charge to be used with safety to the gun.

Since Mr. Needham's communications were received we hear of another gun, invented by Major-General Hutchinson, of the Western district. In this gun we have the fact asserted by Mr. Needham with reference to shortness proved, for a range of 1000 yards has been attained with a very small charge of powder, although this efficiency seems to be attributed by the inventor to the form of his disc shot, as in the case of the Armstrong and Whitworth the increased force has been attributed to the rifling; while in both cases Mr. Needham attributes the gain to the presence of air with the powder. It is worthy of remark, however, that both facts were predicted by him, and attributed to that cause, without his having had any means of experimenting within his reach.

Whichever the real cause may turn out to be, one would think that the matter is worthy of some inquiry. Two most important facts have been distinctly proved by experiment, viz. (1), That the addition of air does increase the force of powder; (2) That a short gun will range as far as a long one,—or at least sufficient has been done to render further investigation a matter of some importance. The War Office might at a trifling cost institute experiments for themselves, instead of leaving to private parties a task which, owing to the limited character of the means at their disposal, must delay an investigation which, if it results as it very fairly promises to do, will supersede all guns constructed on the present principles. A twentieth part of the money which will thus be expended uselessly from this date would be sufficient to put Mr. Needham's principles and plans to the test. If successful, an enormous saving would be effected, and the efficiency of artillery equally increased; yet, although the inventor states his willingness to communicate even what he has hitherto held back, and asks neither for fee nor reward, the matter will be left to elucidate itself or to be elucidated practically in the services of foreign Governments. Inventors are apt to be just as impatient of neglect as Government offices are of being put to trouble.

A PARADISE FOR NEGROES.—The *Richmond Examiner* says:—The most luxurious class in this community are the negroes—slave and free. They feed on the most costly viands, and they dress in the most expensive finery. The congregation which issues from the African church on Broad-street, late every Sunday afternoon, surpasses any other in the Confederacy—perhaps on the American continent—in the exquisite gloss of its broadcloths and the delicate hue and texture of its silks. Strangers visiting the city at this time are struck by the leanness of its white men and the sleek fatness of its black men. If we look to dress and physique, the negroes have become the aristocracy of Richmond, and the whites are degraded to the task of hewing wood and drawing water. How have these negroes grown so rich—what is the secret of their sumptuous larders, their replete wardrobes and bursting purses? Is there any connection between these circumstances and the fact that stealing has become a system and night robberies an institution in Richmond? The negroes are fed and clothed by their masters, but the food they obtain is plain and the raiment coarse, fit only to be passed over to soldiers. Whence come the means of supplying their luxurious tables and expensive apparel? There is but one answer to this interrogatory. The means come by dishonest practices. The negro population is demoralized; theft is grown into a custom, and robbery is an organized system. By dint of these lucrative professions the negroes can afford to pay high prices for everything. Their maxim is, "easy come, easy go." They bid high and buy largely, thus ministering to speculation and extortion; they sweep the best morsels from the market stalls, consume double rations—those supplied by their masters and those purchased by themselves—and thus literally snatch the bread and meat from the mouths of the poor and industrious white population. When they have been caught in theft, and arrested in the very act of burglary, they are so well off in the fruits of previous success and immunity that they can silence watchmen, paralyze the course of justice, and, if judgment by some spasmodic sternness of juries goes against them, even then the most notorious criminals among them can make interest enough with lawyers and preachers, and the benevolent flock of born Yankees in our midst, whose names are found on every negro petition, to approach with insolent assurance the executive itself for pardon. The plea urged in their favour is, that hanging is judicial murder, and that bloodshed is an unchristian barbarity; and these shallow and hypocritical pretences often carry the day, and are always allowed so far as to defeat those two most important checks to crime—prompt and certain punishment. If the negro burlarg understood thoroughly that if he should be caught in his crime on Sunday night, he would, without doubt, be hanged by the next Friday morning, he would take care what he was about. It is time that these systematic thefts and burglaries were checked, and that the scandal of this luxurious feasting and dressing among the blacks—a scandal which has its source in systematic crime—should be checked. It can only be checked by a stern execution of the law. In these times the white people cannot afford to be systematically robbed, nor honest white men and women driven out of the provision market to starve. High-handed crime can be effectually put down only by punishment severe, swift and sure. The laws are adequate to the emergency, if our public functionaries only be not too chicken-hearted to execute them. The really blood-thirsty are those who would turn criminals loose to riot and murder at will. The real promoters of the "effusion of blood" are the men who petition for the lives of criminals, or for respites of the death-sentence to burglars and cut-throats born for the halter. A few prompt executions of notorious criminals, swift upon the heels of their crime, would save life. The best economizer of blood and preventive of crime is the hangman's rope.

"LORD DUNDREARY" AND "BROTHER SAM" IN THE LAKE DISTRICT.—Mr. E. A. Sothern (Lord Dundreary) and Mr. Alexander Henderson, lessee of the Prince of Wales Theatre, Liverpool, were the heroes of a most amusing adventure at Keswick in August. Mr. Henderson's account of the affair is as follows:—"Sothern and I went to see the performances at a small theatre here. An old fellow who had been boring us about boats, who had ascertained our names at the hotel, and who had sponged on us for a pit ticket, soon let the cat out of the bag. The news of Lord Dundreary being in the theatre spread like wildfire over the town, and in an incredibly short space of time the previous empty house was crammed. The performance was ignored, every one turning round and staring like mad, and saying, 'Oh, that's him with the moustaches.'—'No, it's him with the rummy hat.'—'Oh, you fool! everybody knows he wears big whiskers,' &c. This was, as you may suppose, very funny at first, but it soon became rather annoying, and we rose to leave, when some fellow at the back sang out, 'Three cheers for Lord Dundreary and Brother Sam.' This of course was taken up by the whole house. A scene ensued, the curtain dropped, and after a continuous uproar some one stepped on the stage and said he had been requested 'to ask Mr. Sothern if he would oblige, &c., by reading his celebrated letter from Brother Sam.' Sothern tried by every means to evade this. Eventually he made a speech from his seat, but it was no go. At last, joining in the fun, he got on the stage and read the letter. He then ran behind the curtain and out at the stage door, leaving poor me to do the best I could; and for an extra 'sell,' I got up and shouted, 'He's gone out by the back door;' and, like madmen, everybody rushed out of the theatre, leaving it in a few minutes quite empty. About an hour afterwards the band came to our hotel to serenade us, when we invited them in and made them jolly."—*Liverpool Albion.*

The *Times* publishes an account of the great powder magazine at Purfleet, which shows that the alarm felt by the public at the immense stores of powder there collected is not unwarranted. The magazines contain 42,000 barrels, or say 2000 tons, forty times the stock which caused the Erith explosion. It is calculated that, if it exploded, every house in London would sustain an impact equal to 3 lb, per square yard, the force of the Erith shock being only 3 oz. on the same surface. In other words, every door and window would perish, and every shaky wall come down. The precautions taken are of course most elaborate; but so much powder ought not to be stored in one place. There are two dangers against which precaution can never be complete. Lightning may strike a boat taking powder on board, or a workman dwelling on the catastrophe may, under an access of mania, fire the powder. The risk to the capitalist is unjustifiably great.

Mr. Flower, the mayor of Stratford, has subscribed £500, and his two sons £250 each, towards the liquidation of the debt incurred at the Shakesperian Tercentenary ceremonial; thus sweeping away one-third of the whole sum.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. BENJAMIN GOULDTHORPE are invited to attend his Funeral; to move from his late residence, No. 2 Wellington-street, Chippendale, THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. C. KINSELA and SONS, undertakers, Sussex-street South, and South Head Road, opposite Crown-st.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. JOHN AHERN are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, to move from his late residence, Bullanaming-street, Waterloo, THIS (Tuesday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. RICHARD SWITSON, undertaker, South Head Road.

FOUND, a CALF, in Darling Harbour. The owner can have it by paying expenses. Apply at the Lime Kilns, Miller's Point.

LOST, from CLARK'S Hotel, Circular Quay, a White COCKATOO. Any one returning it will be rewarded.

LOST, a PURSE. Name of owner inside. A reward will be given upon delivery to G. PEARCE, 63 King-street.

LOST, a dark Bay HORSE, branded ◆ diamond over TR on near shoulder; had on head-stall, no shoes. Any one returning him will be rewarded. Any person detaining him will be prosecuted. RICHARD JAQUES, Botany Road, Waterloo.

A REWARD of £1 will be paid to any person returning the sum of £3 lost by a German labourer, in some shop, between the junction of the Newtown Road with Parramatta-street and St. Benedict's Church, on Saturday night, the 24th instant. Address G. K., HERALD Office.

£5 REWARD (on conviction) to any person giving information of the parties who stole my black and tan TERRIER SLUT, and any person returning her (if strayed) will be rewarded. R. Batters, 64, South Head Rd.

NOTICE.—Having purchased from Mr. JAMES HOLMES his DIVIDEND of all debts due to the late firm of Holmes and Moore, butchers, I hereby authorise Mr. JOHN THOMAS SMITH to collect all such debts, and his receipt shall be a full and sufficient discharge for the same, and to use his judgment in suing for such debts as may not be paid in to him before the time for summoning for the next Windsor District Court.
JOHN MOORE.
Witness—C. A. BALDWIN.
Windsor, 20th December, 1864.

BEDDING CLEANED by steam. W. REASON, 7, Bridge-street.

COMMISSIONS executed for Buyers and Sellers of Horses and Vehicles. GIBSON, op. School of Arts.

CARTES DE VISITE—Two, 5s; four, 7s 6d.; six, 10s.; twelve, 18s. J. T. GORUS, 101, King-street.

CARTES DE VISITE—Two for 5s, four for 7s 6d, six for 10s. J. YATES, 350, George-street.

CORNS speedily removed by the infallible SOLVENT prepared by W. PRATT, 519, George-street.

CROCKER and SAGE, General Agents, Wool, Stock, and Station Brokers, Pitt-street North.
N.B.—Advances made on Produce for sale or shipment, and all orders (country or shipping) promptly executed.

CARTES DE VISITE.—One, 4s; four for 7s 6d.; six, 10s. SCHRODER, 645, George-st., Haymarket.

DR. A. M. BROWN has REMOVED from Jamison-street to Wentworth-buildings, No 17, Church-hill.

DR. BELISARIO has resumed Practice.

DALTON'S ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY.—Reduction of Prices.—Cartes de Visite, 2s. 6d. per copy, instead of 5s., as formerly.

JOHNSON'S Sydney BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 195, Pitt-street North, near Mort's-passage.
Hair, fibre, and flax mattresses, all sizes, very cheap Palliasses, best quality, from 17s.

MR. W. H. PALING, having resumed his profession as Instructor of Music since his return from Europe, begs to intimate that he is now ready to make engagements for private tuition and attending educational establishments. For terms apply between 10 and 4 o'clock, at 83, Wynyard-square.

PIANO CLASSES.—Mr. W. H. PALING begs to inform the public that he is now forming a class for pianoforte tuition, at his Rooms, 83, Wynyard-square, where information can be obtained.

MR. DELOHERY prepares Wills, Petitions, Bills of Sale, Agreements, Apprentice Indentures, Letters, Application for Licenses of all kinds, &c., at his Office, No 7, Park-street, near George-street. See scale of charges exhibited there.

RICHARD BLIGH, Station Agent and Sharebroker, 139, Pitt-street, Sydney.

SAGE, ALEXANDER, late Accountant, now of Crocker and Sage, Commission Merchants, Pitt-street.

SYDNEY PORTRAIT ROOMS, 267, Pitt-street, opposite the Waxworks. Superior Cartes de Visite.

WOOL and other Cargo Shipped to London at the lowest rates. FREDERICK EBSWORTH.

W. SHEARSBY, Tailor, Habit, and Robe Maker, 295, George-st. (Late foreman to F. Giles and Co.)

PICNIC PARTIES.—ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, Picnic and Pleasure Grounds, Botany.—The most delightful resort out of Sydney, with its rustic bowers, shady groves, zoological collection, &c., &c., may be enjoyed throughout the day for the charge of 1s.; children, half-price. Superior stabling and lock-up coach-houses.

CHALLENGE.—I, JOHN DUNNETT will row P. CONNELLY, and change boats for £20 aside. Man and money to be found at PUNCH and M'GRATH'S.

BULLI COAL COMPANY.—For Sale, 25 SHARES. Address B. C. C., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN, going into business, requires a Female for shop; one of good character and some means, may communicate with a view towards matrimony, to B. F. O., Sydney Post Office.

A SURVEYOR, or ARCHITECT'S ASSISTANT, can hear of a small job, to employ a few spare hours, and for which reasonable remuneration will be given. Apply Box 272, Post Office.

BOOKKEEPER.—Tradesmen's books regularly kept by a qualified bookkeeper. M. M. M., HERALD Office.

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WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful. 64 Buckingham-street, near Cleveland Paddock.

WANTED, a GIRL about 14, to nurse a baby, and make herself useful. 2, Little Bourke-st., Surry Hills.

WANTED, General SERVANT. Apply John Bull Inn, Newtown Road, To-Day and To-morrow.

WANTED, a respectable Girl, as COOK and LAUNDRESS. Mrs J. B. GOODEY, Chippendale.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as Housemaid, and to do needlework. Mrs. J. B. GOODEY, Chippendale.

WANTED, a GIRL, about 16, to make herself useful. Apply, 112, Sussex-street.

WANTED, a smart active LAD, for a Butcher's Shop. No. 14 Margaret-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, to do Housework and assist with children. Shakespeare Tavern, Pitt-st.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged person as General SERVANT. 760, George-st., at 10 a.m.

WANTED, a stout LAD, for a bakehouse. S. COHEN 656, George street, opp. the Cathedral.

WANTED, a General SERVANT. Apply between 9 and 10, at 157, York-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, to mind a baby and make herself useful. Waterloo Hotel, South Head Road.

WANTED, a useful COB; iron-grey preferred. State price, age, &c., to O. P. Q., Post Office.

WANTED, a MAN, to make small goods. Apply to JOSEPH DAVIS, butcher, Newtown.

WANTED, a respectable young Person, as BARMAID. Pelican Hotel, South Head Road.

WANTED, a Female SERVANT. 159, Gloucester-street, opposite the Catholic Chapel.

WANTED, a strong active LAD; one used to washing bottles preferred. COOPER, 187, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED, a first-class GROOM. P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel, Redfern.

WANTED, a SHOPMAN. Apply P. M'CARROLL, Whitechapel, Redfern.

WANTED, a MARRIED COUPLE, also, an active LAD, and General SERVANT. Apply Brougham Tavern, 215, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, about 16, to do housework. 295, George-street. Apply at 10 o'clock.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID. Apply at CHARLTON'S Hotel, Market Wharf.

WANTED, to purchase old MANILA ROPE. Mr. RICE, 232, Lower George-street.

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WANTED, a Female General SERVANT, a few miles from town. Rainbow, Pitt and King sts.

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WANTED, a Second COOK—one used to restaurant business. Garibaldi Dining Rooms, King-street.

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WANTED, at Duguid's Wharf, Miller's Point, Two Rubble MASONS and Two Fencers. ISAAC ELVIN.

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WANTED, a respectable YOUTH, for a store, at Picton, to make himself generally useful, and to attend to a horse and cart. Apply, Tuesday morning, at 10, Mr. G. H. CURTIS, 70, York-street, Sydney.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a detached STONE HOUSE, not less than seven rooms, respectable locality, in or near Sydney, with garden. Address CASH Box, 239, Post Office.

WANTED (2) two good BULLOCK DRIVERS for the Richmond River. Apply Mr. WILLIAM HOLMAN BURY, Mr. J. S. Bury, ironmonger, George-street.

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WANTED, by a respectable WOMAN, a PASSAGE to ENGLAND, for which she would give her services and pay half her passage besides. Address C. D. Z., HERALD Office.

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BOARD and RESIDENCE, at Mrs. DEANE'S, 13, O'Connell-street, near HERALD Office.

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TO LET, two HOUSES, in Bourke-street near Chelsea-street, Surry Hills. Apply G. CRISPO.

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Principal Office, New Pitt-street, Sydney.
October 31st, 1864.

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